



Edmonton Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health,
For the Year 1910,**

BY

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE
Inspector of Nuisances,

BY

Richard J. Butland.

M.R.SAN.I.

TOTTENHAM :

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Edmonton Urban District Council.

1910-1911.

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- 2.—**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Canal Boats :**
R. J. BUTLAND, M.R.San.I.
- 3.—**Second Male Inspector :** J. E. WINTER.*†
- 4.—**Third Male Inspector :** R. F. GRAVES.*
- 5.—**Woman Sanitary Inspector :** JENNIE HUDSON*
(Since 26th Sept., 1910).
- 6.—**Senior Clerk :** ARTHUR J. KIRKMAN.
- 7.—**Junior Clerk :** HAROLD DYER.
- 8.—**Disinfector, Sanitary Stores and Ambulance Attendant :**
J. MADLE.
- 9.—**Mortuary Attendant and Laboratory Assistant :** G. WAGNER.
- 10.—**Caretaker of Emergency Hospital and Disinfection Station :**
A. METTAM.
- 11.—**Driver of Ambulance and Bedding Vans :** C. MORLEY.
- 12.—**Opener up of Old Drains, Urinal Cleanser and General Sanitary Workman :** A. PASHALL.
- 13.—**Trade Refuse and Fish Offal Collector (part time) :**
C. TOLFTS (otherwise employed at Sewage Farm).
- 14.—**Opener up of Old Drains (part time) :**
C. JOBSON (otherwise employed in Engineer's Department).
- 15.—18.—**Attendants at Sanitary Convenience at Angel Road :**
Two males and two females.

* Officers marked thus hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† These Officers have the Certificate of Meat and Foods Inspector.

Summary.

Area	...	...	...	3,894 acres, including 31 of water
Estimated Nett Population	...	...	...	61,741
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	10,664
Average Number of Inhabitants per house (Census, 1901)	...	...	...	5.76
Density of Population per Acre of Land	...	...	...	16.6
Rateable Value, October, 1910	...	...	...	£217,891
Assessable Value, October, 1910	...	...	...	£201,324
General District Rate, 1909-10	...	...	...	4s. 10d. in the £
Poor Rate, 1909-10	...	...	...	5s. 3d. in the £
A Penny Rate produces	...	...	...	... about £760

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	30.42
Gross or Registered Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	13.56
Nett Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	9.51
Corrected Nett Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	9.68
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births registered	...	...	...	74.55
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living...	...	...	...	0.79

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

For Fever Cases	...	Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital.
For Smallpox	...	South Mimms Smallpox Hospital.
For contingencies	...	Claverings Farm, Edmonton.

Electricity	...	North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
Water Supply...	...	New River District, Metropolitan Water Board.
Gas Supply	...	...Tottenham and Edmonton Gaslight and Coke Co.
Sewerage	...	... Separate System.
Sewage Disposal	...	... Broad Irrigation.

Motto—"AS WE LIVE AND WORK WE SHOULD ALWAYS BE THINKING
OF THOSE WHO ARE TO COME AFTER US." — Ruskin.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, EDMONTON,
LONDON, N.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting you with my fifth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Edmonton. It refers to the year 1910.

The following change has taken place in my staff:—On 26th September Miss Brown left Edmonton in order to take duty under the County M.O.H. of Warwickshire, and Miss Hudson, who had been a temporary official since July, was appointed to take the permanent position of Woman Sanitary Inspector.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Mr. G. Eedes Eachus, who had been Chief Engineer of Edmonton since September, 1884, and had acted in a consulting capacity some years before that date. I had been privileged to work with him since April 1906, in that intimate relation that always exists between the Engineering and Public Health Departments of a Local Authority. Edmonton itself will, I trust, put on record its estimation of the long and faithful service Mr. Eachus rendered the district, but I may say that to me, his death has meant a great personal loss—the loss of a loyal and respected colleague. In his gentle nature there was no room for meanness, and occasional differences of professional opinion never warped our friendship.

It will afford you great satisfaction to know that, whilst recording a slight increase in the birth-rate, I have the pleasure of publishing *the lowest death-rates on record* in Edmonton. The gross and nett death-rates, the infantile mortality rate, and the infectious disease (zymotic) death-rate of 1910 are all the *lowest ever recorded* in the district. The death-rate amongst infants is phenomenally low.

The duties of your Medical Officer of Health are continually increasing, especially from the legislation of Parliament and the Orders and Regulations issued by the Government in recent years. I respectfully submit to you that the time has arrived when Edmonton should secure the whole of my services on the terms stated in the Local Government Board's letter of October 13th, 1904, viz., at a minimum salary of £500 a year. The welfare of Edmonton requires more than my part-time services.

I take this opportunity of heartily thanking the Inspectors and other members of my staff (indoor and outdoor), who have loyally supported my earnest efforts to improve the public health; the excellent vital statistics I announce here are a solid testimony to the quality of their work. The cordial co-operation of my colleagues, the Heads of the other Departments, and the courtesy of all the Council's officials, are virtues I ever greatly appreciate.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

10th April, 1911.

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE.

P.S.—Remarks culled from the Annual Report for 1910 of Dr. Rock, the School Medical Officer, have this bracket [S.M.O.] after them.

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Edmonton Urban District.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Edmonton has an area of 3,894 acres, including 31 of water. It is situated in the County of Middlesex, on the west bank of the River Lea. The chief watercourses are Salmon's Brook, which takes a south-easterly course across the northern part of the district to the sewage farm, but there turns due south and joins Pymmes Brook on the extreme south-east corner of the district. Pymmes Brook flows through the southern part of Edmonton and Pymmes Park in an easterly direction as far as Angel Road Station, but a little further on it takes a southern course and is joined by Salmon's Brook; the combined waters ultimately fall into the River Lea below Tottenham Lock.

The New River lies on the western boundary. The soil is loam and the subsoil consists of brick-earth and gravel of varying depth overlying the London clay.

This Urban District is bounded by Enfield Urban District on the north, and the Urban Districts of Southgate and Tottenham on the west and south respectively. Chingford Urban District of the County of Essex lies on the east, on the opposite bank of the River Lea. The district is for the most part flat, rising slightly from the river marshes on the east, to the higher ground to the westward.

PAST HISTORY.

Edmonton is an ancient town mentioned in the Domesday Book as "Adelmeton" (or the town of Aldhelm). On some existing milestones the name is spelt "Edmondton." It is seven miles from London, in the Enfield Division of the County, Hundred, Petty Sessional Division, Union and County Court District of Edmonton, Rural Deanery of Enfield, and Archdeaconry and Diocese of London, in the Northern Metropolitan Postal District, and was added to the Metropolitan Police District on the 13th October, 1840. The parish adopted the Public Health Act of 1848 on the 21st June, 1859, but by the operation of the Edmonton Local Board (Division of District) Act, 1881, it was divided into two Urban Sanitary Districts, Edmonton and Southgate.

Two well-known men resided in Edmonton, viz.: — Keats and Lamb. The latter and his sister, Mary, are both buried in All Saints' Churchyard. The little house in which they lived is still in use, as also the mansion built by Sir Hugh Myddleton, the constructor of the New River, which runs through the grounds. A large house in Bury Street is said to have been the country residence of the infamous Judge Jeffries. Many large houses have within recent years been dismantled, and their grounds occupied by rows of smaller ones. "The diverting history of John Gilpin," by Cowper, with its reference to Edmonton as the best place for a pleasant picnic outside London, must be well-known to all my readers.

RECENT HISTORY.

The district was divided into three Wards — Church Street, Fore Street and Bury Street — by an order of the Middlesex County Council in 1903, and is controlled by an Urban District Council of 27 members, nine of whom retire annually. It is represented on the Middlesex County Council by three members, Councillors Cornish, Green and Barrass.

The population is now almost entirely industrial, and a large proportion of the workers travel daily by train and tram to their employment in the City and other parts of London. There are, however, in Edmonton, several large works, notably the cartridge factory of Messrs. Eley Bros., Messrs. Ridley Whitley's linoleum works, the Gothic gas-meter works, the New Pegamoid Co., Aerators, Ltd., and the Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Company, whose employees are, for the most part, residents of Edmonton. In the first-mentioned factory, however, where most of the workers (about 1,100) are women, nearly one-quarter of their number reside in London, and come daily to their work by tram and rail.

The Distress Committee, under the chairmanship of Councillor Mason, has been exceedingly busy in finding useful work for the unemployed and in putting to good use the monies supplied by the Government. All the men "set on" have been given three weeks' work at 6d. per hour. Some selected families have been assisted to emigrate to Canada, and all are reported to be doing well. But unemployment has been less acute during the year than it was in 1909. In December there were over 200 names less on the Committee's register than at the same date last year.

A Labour Bureau was opened at Bruce Grove, Tottenham, on February 1st, 1910, under the powers of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909. Its operations have not lightened the work of our Distress Committee to anything like the extent anticipated.

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, has already proved a most beneficent measure. On January 1st, 1911, the pauper disqualification will be removed. I shall report on the results in my next Annual Report. It is stated that this has reduced the number of paupers in England and Wales by 5,029, and outdoor by 116,308 paupers.

The cost of the Royal Commission on Poor Law was (in round figures) £53,000. Surely we may expect some good to arise out of this large expenditure!

INSTITUTIONS.

The workhouses of two large Unions are situated in Fore Street Ward.

The one belonging to the Strand Union, London, to which is attached the Strand Union Schools, receives its inmates from the Strand District alone: its population, therefore, does not enter into our statistics. The Institution belonging to the Edmonton Board of Guardians receives a certain proportion of its inmates from this district, and such proportion is treated as part of our population for statistical purposes. The large bulk of the inmates, however, are derived from Tottenham, Southgate, Wood Green, Hornsey, Enfield, Cheshunt (Herts.), and Waltham Abbey (Essex), which places make up the large Poor-Law Union of Edmonton, and these inmates, of course, do not enter into our vital statistics. In March, 1910, the estimated population of Edmonton Union was 476,877; rateable value £2,349,884. Amongst a total of forty Guardians, Edmonton District proper has only four representatives.

A table showing the number of inmates of both the Strand and Edmonton Institutions, and the births and deaths that have taken place there, will be found in Table II.

The Guardians of Edmonton Union occupied their new Infirmary on August 4th, 1910—at least, that was the time when the patients were first admitted. There is accommodation for 408 patients. The block plan is shaped something like two E's placed back to back, the administrative and kitchen departments occupying the centre. The Local Government Board instituted an Order declaring the Infirmary and Nurses' Home as separate from the Workhouse proper and under the sole control of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Mort. He will also, at the end of the year, replace Dr. W. B. Benjafield as Medical Officer of the Workhouse. For particulars as to the satisfactory condition, or otherwise of the Infirmary, see "Housing" section.

OPEN SPACES.

Pymmes Park (53 acres) was purchased in 1899 for £36,000, towards which the Middlesex County Council contributed £9,000. A garden has been laid out after the old English style within one of the walled enclosures adjoining the old Elizabethan mansion. The technical classes formerly held here by the Middlesex County Council are to be held in future at a new building on the site of Upper Latymer School, adjoining the Parish Church. The artificial lake provides scope for boating or skating. As, in course of time, Edmonton becomes more densely populated, Pymmes Park will be an increasingly valuable factor in the good health of the people. The "unemployed" have been doing much useful work here, especially during the first and last quarters of 1910. The ground on the northern half has been levelled and re-laid with new turf, the paths gravelled and tarred, and the boundaries of the lake defined and strengthened with larch wood planking.

The Recreation Ground in Church Street (10 acres) was presented to the Council by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in December, 1901, and affords room for the cricket pitches and football grounds of the rising generation.

Other spaces of service in their special way are the Sewage Farm of 235 acres, and the General Cemetery of 30 acres (which cost £20,500, and was consecrated in 1884). The Hebrews' Cemetery in Montague Road, has been extended from 10 to 15 acres.

Waste lands and possible building sites are not mentioned in detail, but they contain area enough for 100,000 more inhabitants. Some of them are at present utilized as brickfields or market gardens, but others are ranged over by the gipsy and vagrant.

ALLOTMENTS.

The provision of allotments has been much increased during 1910. To the original Barrowfield Allotments were added in 1909 "The Houndsfield Estate," on the Hertford Road, which was originally purchased as a site for an isolation hospital before we became partners with Enfield in the one at the World's End, Winchmore Hill; also the "Brookfield Estate," at the back of the Town Hall (pending its use for the purpose for which it was originally acquired, viz.:—the erection of workmen's dwellings by the Local Authority). Regulations and a form of agreement for *temporary* tenancies on these two new estates were adopted on September 28th, 1909. At the end of this year negotiations were practically complete for the acquisition of a field near Weir Hall for division into allotments. So that Edmonton has:—

The Barrowfield Estate	of	18	acres	with	108	plots.
The Brookfield	„	„	20	„	„	97 „
The Houndsfield	„	„	30	„	„	144 „
The Weir Hall	„	„	14	„	„	97 „

making a total of 446 plots, which generally consist of 20 poles each, and have good sound approach-roads 10 feet wide, and pathways 3 feet wide between each plot. Water is obtained on the spot by using Abbysinian pumps.

There can be few districts in the United Kingdom more adequately provided with allotments than Edmonton. The Council have taken much trouble in this respect, and are to be congratulated on the result. My colleague, the Architect, and his department, have devoted much time to the development of the new estates into allotments. It is necessary that the land should be wisely planned and usefully laid out, and that it has been so, redounds greatly to the credit of Mr. H. W. Dobb.

On the subject generally, it should ever be kept in mind that the real object of municipal allotments is to enable industrious men to usefully and healthfully occupy their spare time by growing vegetables for their own kitchen and a few flowers, perhaps, for their parlour, but not to encourage them to develop into microscopic market gardeners at the public expense. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, is not perhaps so well known as it should be: it repeals practically all the previous Acts of 1887, 1890, 1892 and 1907. The rent of a plot and the price per acre that can be given by the Council are both limited by the Act, but the Council is not allowed to make a loss from allotments. The cost of laying-out the allotments and the construction of approach-roads must be charged to the capital account, although from a recent legal decision it appears that such

cost may be charged over a series of years. It is also worthy of notice that whilst interest on any loan contracted by the Council for the purpose of developing allotments is to be charged against the allotments, the repayment of the loaned capital is not a charge which can be provided from the rents received from the allottees.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The railway connection with London starts from the Liverpool Street terminus of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and there are five stations in the district, viz.:—Silver Street, Lower Edmonton and Bush Hill Park on the branch to Enfield, and Lower Edmonton on a low level connecting link between the main line and the Enfield line, which link branches off from the former at Angel Road station. A bridge conveying the road over the main line to Cambridge at this station was erected in 1909 by the Great Eastern Railway Company, which is a great convenience to the ever-increasing traffic at this point: it is a sample of construction in ferro-concrete. The Bleak Hall Bridge over the Lea Navigation at a point further east, is a narrow and out-of-date structure. A few yards further, at Cook's Ferry, another narrow bridge spans the River Lea. The widening of the New Road bridge over the low level Edmonton Station was completed in 1910.

TRAMWAY FACILITIES.

There are direct electrical connections with Stamford Hill and Finsbury Park, whence connection can be made with trains, trams or omnibuses to all parts of London and suburbs. The tube railway, from Finsbury Park to Hammersmith, provides a quick and easy transit from north to west of London.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.

The widening of Fore Street has proceeded at such a rate as the necessarily lengthy negotiations for the acquirement of the land required would permit, and before long we shall have in this main road a handsome avenue for the increasing traffic of the district. The lamented death of our Engineer has, of course, delayed the work, and so it is not yet completed. Some widening operations at certain points in the road remain to be carried out before the whole scheme can be said to be complete. In the meantime the inhabitants are benefitting immensely by the improved means of transit, and the greater cleanliness of the new road adds materially to their comfort and plays, I am convinced, an important part in the conservation of their health.

The loop-line from Enfield Town down Southbury Road to Hertford Road, Ponders End, is completed, so that we now have a circular tramway route starting from Finsbury Park through Wood Green, Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill, and passing across the N.-W. corner of this district to Enfield, and thence down Southbury Road to join, at Ponders End, the line from Waltham Cross, and thence back through Edmonton and Tottenham to Finsbury Park. Within a few years we may have a short connecting line between Edmonton Green and Green Lanes, *via* Church Street; this would make the Great Northern Railway easy of access for Edmontonians; or perhaps "trackless trams" such as I saw in Vienna.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

There is a modern one at the important junction of Angel Road and Fore Street. By-laws with reference to these buildings were approved by the Local Government Board on 23rd January, 1909.

After local enquiry on February 2nd, the Local Government Board, on March 11th, sanctioned a loan of £1,300 for the erection of a "convenience" on the Green on a site opposite Balham Road. This proposed site did not meet with the approval of the tradesmen on the Green, who, by petition and deputation, made a strong protest thereon. In deference thereto negotiations were resumed with the Local Government Board and the Metropolitan Electric Tramways, Ltd. In October the Highways Committee recommended as a site "the vacant piece of land by the electric sub-station on the southern boundary of the Green, where Salmon's Brook has been recently culverted." I hope to be able to report the completion of this building in my next Report. Whilst differences of opinion as to the best site have been productive of delay, I think everyone is convinced of the absolute necessity of a modern "sanitary convenience" for both sexes being erected on, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, the Green. Some confusion of thought has been created by the simultaneous consideration by the Council of the establishment of a market there too, in order to dispense with the serious nuisances created by the costers and street traders. (*Quod vide.*)

BATHS.

These were opened in 1903, the cost being £28,245 (this amount included the cost of the new Council Chamber, Mortuary, Stores and Offices). There are no public wash-houses in connection with the baths.

FREE LIBRARY.

This library was opened in 1897. The cost was £5,000, which was chiefly borne by Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Farmborough is the Librarian; and the Management Committee, elected annually, consists of ten Councillors

and ten gentlemen chosen by the Council. There are no ladies on the Committee.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General in 1911 and in future years will publish his statistics in relation to the areas of Local Sanitary Authorities, not registration districts. This will be better for Edmonton, whose vital statistics from the Registrar General's office have in the past been "muddled up" with those of Southgate.

To the various Registrars, especially Mr. J. Harman Judd, I owe thanks for the care and promptness exercised in the returns to me, on which foundation the whole fabric of my statistics is raised. There were 53 "official weeks" in 1910, as there were 53 Saturdays.

Population. The following tables show the population of the district, exclusive of the two Union Workhouses, for the last three Census years :—

Year.							Population.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,065
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,437
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,911

The estimated population for the year is arrived at by multiplying the number of inhabited houses *at the middle* of the year, by the number of inhabitants per house as given in the last Census Report.

This figure for Edmonton, excluding altogether the inmates of Workhouses, in 1901 was 5.76. The number of inhabited houses in the district in the middle of 1910 was 10,664, compared with 10,653 in the previous year.

To the figure thus obtained (61,424) is added the average number of Edmonton residents in the Edmonton Union Workhouse, Infirmary and Nurses' Home, which, for the year, was found to be 317, as compared with 229, 208 and 209, for 1909-8-7 respectively. The estimated nett population of the district, and that on which the various rates that follow are calculated, is therefore **61,741**.

The population of the three Wards, estimated in the same way :—

	Was in 1909.			Is in 1910.		
Bury Street	20,157	...	...	20,482
Church Street	19,677	...	...	20,022
Fore Street	21,101	...	...	20,920

The area of the district is 3,894 acres (less 31 of water) and the density of the population, or the average number of persons per acre of land, is 16.6.

This figure is calculated on the *gross* population, which includes the average populations of the Strand and Edmonton Union Workhouses, the Edmonton Infirmary and Nurses' Home, and Strand Union Schools, and amounts to **64,303**.

The natural increase of the population, that is, the excess of nett total of births over the nett total of deaths, in 1910 was 1,878 minus 587, equals 1,291.

Census. The decennial Census will take place on April 2nd, 1911, and about three months later we may all know the *real* or enumerated population of Edmonton Urban District. All Medical Officers of Health and statisticians generally, know the need of a Census oftener, say every 5 years, but every Government considers the expense prohibitive.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered by the District Registrar, Mr. Judd, was 1,961 (972 boys and 989 girls), which includes 20 births that took place in the Edmonton Workhouse, born of mothers belonging to Edmonton. The figures for 1909 and 1908 were respectively 1,871 and 2,000. Five births which occurred at the Strand Workhouse, and 78 which occurred at Edmonton Workhouse, born of mothers who are not Edmonton residents, are excluded from our statistics, just as foreign deaths are. Thus the nett total of births was 1878. Of these births, 42 (or 2.24 per cent.) were illegitimate. The birth-rate per thousand inhabitants is therefore **30.42**, compared with the 29.48 last year.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. This came into force here on April 28th, 1908. During this year 2,011 births were entered in our register; of these 992 were males and 1,012 females; in 7 cases the sex was not declared; 96 (or 4.77 per cent.) of the whole number were born out of wedlock, and 7 more were of doubtful legitimacy. Eighty children were declared "still-born." It will be interesting to note the future effect of this Act on the number of "still-born" burials at our Cemetery. Mr. Clement Bugg, Superintendent there, informs me that there were 80 children styled "still-born" buried during 1910, and for 1909-8-7 the figures were 70-88-83. For work done in visiting infants and their mothers, see section "The Woman Inspector and her Work." In a previous paragraph it is noted that 1,961 births were *registered* during 1910. The figures of notification and registration will of course never coincide, but they show that few, if any, births escape notification in accordance with the Act.

I have, in several Annual Reports, stated my opinion that two columns might be usefully added to Local Government Board Table I. for number and rate of births really belonging to the district. In a district like Edmonton,

with two large institutions therein, the figures in Table I., columns 3 and 4, are most deceptive, if based only on the births *registered* in the district. In the new tables for 1911, recently issued by the Local Government Board, this re-arrangement has been made.

General Results of Birth Notification. The Local Government Board has issued a return showing the average infant death-rates in 1905 and 1910 respectively in those County Boroughs which have adopted the Notification of Births Act. The return is very significant, and illustrates some very striking reductions in infantile mortality at the five years' interval. Here are some of the figures. The decline of deaths under one year of age per thousand births is:—In Grimsby, from 174 to 118; in Ipswich, from 144 to 92; in Lincoln, from 148 to 82; in Merthyr Tydvil, from 193 to 143; in Norwich, from 174 to 119; in Sheffield, from 167 to 118; in Stockport, from 168 to 132; in Bolton, from 167 to 128; in Bootle, from 155 to 122; in Birmingham, from 154 to 134; in Bradford, from 144 to 116. All along the line the decreases are substantial, and prove that the Notification of Births Act has already, even after the short experience we have had of its operation, been productive of a great saving of child life.

The birth-rate (30.42) for 1910 is 0.94 higher than last year, which was the lowest on record for Edmonton, and it is much higher than 24.8, the birth-rate of England and Wales for 1910. The birth-rate for the preceding 10 years will be found in Column 4 of Table I.

The births were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

Ward.					Births.	Birth Rater per 1,000 living in the Ward.
Bury Street ...	...	...	...	...	655	31.98
Church Street	...	...	...	...	623	31.12
Fore Street ...	...	...	...	...	600	28.68

DEATHS.

“Of all the pulpits from which human voice is ever sent forth, there is none from which it reaches so far, as from the grave.”

—*Ruskin's* “The Seven Lamps of Architecture.”

The deaths registered in the district during the year were 872; of these, 47 occurring in the Strand Union Workhouse and Schools, and 328 among non-residents at Edmonton Union Workhouse and Infirmary, and 4

of vagrants, are excluded; while 104 deaths of Edmonton residents taking place in the Edmonton Workhouse and Infirmary, are included in our nett deaths. Thus the number of deaths amongst Edmonton residents registered in the district amounted to 493.

The gross death-rate is based upon the total number of deaths registered in the district, and is 13.56 per 1,000 living. This rate is calculated on the estimated gross population of 64,303.

The nett death-rate is based upon the total number of deaths of Edmonton residents occurring inside or outside the district, and is **9.51**. This rate is calculated on the estimated nett population of 61,741. An arrangement exists with the County Medical Officer of Health and with Somerset House, and with the District Registrars of Tottenham and Enfield, whereby the deaths of all residents of Edmonton outside the district are returned to me monthly for inclusion in our statistics. The greater accuracy arrived at by this arrangement accounts, I believe, for the large increase of late years of the figures in Column 11, Table I. Ninety-four deaths were returned in these ways during the year, making the nett total of deaths at all ages for the district proper, 587. The death of a Strand Union official occurred, and was registered, outside the district, so this is not considered here.

The corrected nett death-rate is only an ideal or standardised figure. When the factor for correction is applied to the nett death-rate we get the figure that would represent the death-rate in Edmonton, if its inhabitants were distributed in the same proportion as regards age and sex as are the inhabitants of the country generally. This factor for Edmonton is 1.01785, and the corrected nett death-rate is therefore $(9.51 \text{ by } 1.01785) = 9.68$.

The nett death-rates for the preceding ten years will be found on Table I., column 13.

The nett death-rate for Edmonton is, as I have said, 9.51 per 1,000 living; it is much lower than last year (11.03). It is *the lowest of any recorded*, and is 4.71 lower than the average of the ten previous years.

Ward Deaths. The following are the deaths and death-rates in the three Wards. Deaths occurring amongst residents in the Institutions and of residents dying outside the district have been debited to the Wards

in which they lately resided. Four Institution deaths amongst residents, that could not be allocated, are entered in Column 15 on Table IVa.

Ward.					Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 living in the Ward.
Bury Street ...	...	...	...	...	218	10·64
Church Street	...	...	...	...	181	9·04
Fore Street ...	...	...	...	...	184	8·80

Death Certification. All deaths were certified either by the Medical Attendant or by the Coroner; there were none uncertified.

Inquests were held on 83 residents, or over 17 per cent. of the total deaths amongst residents registered in the district. This percentage is fractionally higher than that of last year, which was a high one. The causes of these deaths will be found on Table IVa.

Six inquests were held on the bodies of illegitimate children, or 46 per cent. of the total illegitimate deaths.

The ages at, and causes of, deaths, are set out in detail on Table IVa.

Zymotic Death-rate. This rate is a statement of the number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases per thousand of the population. There were 49 deaths from these diseases during the year. and the zymotic death-rate is therefore **0·79**, as compared with 1.29 for the previous year. This figure is 0.50 *less than the previous lowest record* of last year. The zymotic death-rate for 1910 in London was 1.14; in the 77 great towns, 1.23; in England and Wales 0.99; and in the 136 smaller towns (which include Edmonton) the zymotic death-rate was 0.88.

The following table shows the deaths from these diseases distributed amongst the three Wards and Edmonton residents in the Workhouse:—

DISEASE.				Whole District.	Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Edmonton Union Residents.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	9	1	3	5	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	22	10	7	4	1
Total	...	...	...	49	19	14	15	1
Rates	...	...	...	0·79	0·93	0·7	0·72	3·15

The average Zymotic Death-rate for the previous ten years was 2.62. In the following table are set out the Nett General Death-rate, Infantile and Zymotic Death-rates for 1910 and the previous ten years :—

					Nett Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1900	...	...	...	...	16.0	168.1	2.6
1901	...	...	...	...	14.3	139.0	2.4
1902	...	...	..	...	17.8	143.6	4.7
1903	...	...	...	...	13.7	*140.3	1.91
1904	...	...	...	...	15.8	161.8	3.87
1905	...	...	...	...	13.3	128.0	2.36
1906	...	..	...	...	13.7	131.8	3.03
1907	...	...	...	...	13.3	121.1	2.08
1908	...	...	...	...	12.1	117.4	1.99
1909	...	...	...	...	11.0	100.39	1.29
1910	...	...	...	...	9.5	74.55	0.79

* In calculating the Infantile Mortality for the year 1903, deaths due to premature birth were included for the first time.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality is a special death-rate, referring to the first age-period (0 to 1 year), and is expressed as the number of deaths that take place amongst children under one year of age *per thousand births registered*.

The number of such deaths occurring amongst Edmonton children, and registered within (or without) the district within the year, was 140, and the births registered within (or without) the district, born of Edmonton mothers, numbered 1,878; therefore the infantile death-rate, based on these figures, is **74.55** per thousand births. This does not tally with the rate in Column 6, Table I. of the Local Government Board, because there the total deaths registered in the district are recorded, and they only amount to 131, which produces a death-rate of 69.76; this is the lowest record on Table I., and no less than 62.92 below the average of the ten previous years. But the true infantile death-rate, 74.55, is 25.84 *lower* than last year. Eight of the 140 infantile deaths were those of illegitimate infants, that is 5.7 per cent. of the infantile deaths. Inquests were held on 6 of the eight. Inquests were also held on 21 of the other infants, making a total of 27.

The Infantile Mortality Rate at Edmonton Workhouse and Infirmary was more than 336 per 1,000 births! A very high figure, which evidently calls for the serious consideration of our Board of Guardians.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year, in England and Wales, was 106; in London, 103; in the 77 great towns, 115; and in the 136 smaller towns (which include Edmonton), 104 per thousand births registered.

The figures for the Wards are as follows:—

Ward.	Deaths under one year.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Bury Street	49	75 per nett 1,000 births in the ward
Church Street	42	67 " " "
Fore Street	48	80 " " "
Undistributed	1	...

Table V. was first issued by the Local Government Board in 1905. It enables the deaths among infants under one year of age from certain causes to be recorded in weeks and months of age. The information collected by this means for the whole country will prove of great value in indicating the true significance that should be attached to the mortality in the various age groups.

This Table shows that over 34 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred within the first month of life, and that 49.3 per cent., or practically half the deaths, were due to what are termed "wasting diseases." Last year it was exactly 70 per cent. These diseases are conditions that for the most part manifest themselves at the birth of the infant, and depend on bad ante-natal circumstances, associated with the health of the mother, such as factory work, drink, venereal disease, and the use of abortifacients, rather than on any external influence to which the child becomes subject after birth, such as improper feeding, clothing, or exposure. Although adverse external influences may begin to operate from the moment of birth, it is not, as shown by the Table, until the later months of life that they begin to give rise to deaths in any significant numbers. I must also notice that the premature births for 1910-9-8 were 30, 24, 42 respectively. Is this one of the effects of the Notification of Births Act, 1907?

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months *under* one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.		
All Causes { Certified Uncertified					23	8	9	8	48	16	11	15	7	12	9	5	6	7	3	1	140 none		
i. Common Infectious Diseases. { Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup Whooping Cough																							
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. { Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis } Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh										1	2	3	5	2		1	1	1	1		17		
																1					1		
						1			1									1			2		
iii. Wasting Diseases. { Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk, Starvation Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus					15	4	4	4	27	3												30	
					6	2		2	10	3	2	2			1		2				20		
					1		1	1	3	2	2	2		2	5	2					18		
iv. Tuberculous Diseases. { Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritonitis : } Tabes Mesenterica } Other Tuberculous Diseases												1										1	
																	1				1		
												1	1					1	1		4		
v. Other Causes. { Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets Meningitis (not tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes																	1						1
							1		1					1		1						3	
												1										1	
					1	1	1		3	1	2	1	1								8		
								1	1			1	1	1				1				5	
							1		1	2	2	3	1	2			1	2	1		15		
										2		1									3		
							1		1	1				1				1			4		
Totals					23	8	9	8	48	16	11	15	7	12	9	5	6	7	3	1	140		

TABLE V.—(continued).

Estimated Population to middle of 1910.

Gross ...	...	...	...	...	64,303
Nett ...	...	...	...	...	61,741

Births in the year (Edmonton Mothers).

Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	1,836
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	42
					<hr/>
					1,878
					<hr/>

Deaths in the year.

Legitimate Infants ...	...	...	...	...	132
Illegitimate Infants ...	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/>
					140
					<hr/>

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages.

Gross ...	...	...	...	...	872
Nett ...	...	...	...	...	493

THE WOMAN INSPECTOR AND HER WORK.

I give below an analysis of the number and nature of the visits paid by Miss Brown and, later, by Miss Hudson, during 1910. The bulk of her work falls into two correspondingly large divisions, viz.:—

1. The crusade against preventable infantile mortality; and
2. The work done in factories, workshops, etc., where women and girls are employed, and amongst home-workers of her own sex.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Month.	After Births.	Re-visits.	After 6 months.	Neglected Infants.	After Deaths.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.
January ...	49	9	—	—	10	—
February ...	32	4	—	—	13	—
March ...	10	2	—	—	1	—
April ...	11	7	—	2	5	—
May ...	35	8	—	2	7	—
June ...	38	6	—	1	—	—
July ...	72	24	—	—	2	1
August ...	41	13	72	—	25	4
September ..	138	27	40	—	12	1
October ...	43	11	8	—	8	4
November ...	51	13	6	—	3	2
December ..	53	7	4	—	15	—
Totals ...	573	131	130	5	101	12

“Thirty boys and fourteen girls—or a little over 1 per cent.—had either a history or showed traces of past rickets.”—[S.M.O.]

INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Laundries.	Outworkers.
January ...	—	2	—	1
February ..	—	11	—	11
March ...	1	—	2	—
April ...	—	1	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	1
June ...	—	3	—	—
July ...	1	17	—	29
August ...	1	13	9	22
September ...	2	7	5	6
October ...	—	3	—	41
November ...	—	3	—	51
December ...	—	3	4	11
Totals ...	5	63	20	173

Workrooms measured up ... 8 Laundry measured up ... 1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits to Erysipelas cases	...	...	...	22
Visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever cases	...	...	...	0
Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis voluntarily notified	...	...	...	2
Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis compulsorily notified	...	...	...	86
Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis disinfection (after death or removal)	...	...	...	24

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits *re* School Notifications concerning non-notifiable diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, chicken pox etc., 1,504 to 1,929 children at 1,432 homes. This is a very large increase compared with last year, when the figures were 414, 355 and 250 respectively. For further information see section III., "The Schools."

GENERAL WORK.

Visits to Private Schools	...	...	...	...	6
Enquiries <i>re</i> complaints	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous visits (compared with 349 last year)...	...	...	...	...	514
Visits paid to inspect work done after informal notice	...	...	...	...	194

ANOTHER BABY SHOW.

On September 8th this interesting function took place in the Vicarage Meadow (by the kind consent of the Chairman of the Council). The weather was warm and genial, and 250 babies passed through the judges' tent. The judges who kindly volunteered their valuable services were Dr. J. J. Clarke, M.O.H. of Walthamstow; Dr. Warren, M.O.H. of Enfield; Dr. M. Adams, the S.M.O. of Twickenham, and Miss Tettenborn, a former member of my staff, and now with Dr. Parkes, M.O.H. of Chelsea. The organisation was undertaken by me at the request of the Carnival Committee, and therein I was ably assisted by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, of whom Mrs. Barrass was chairman and Mrs. Hales the indefatigable hon. sec. We were all much gratified to find that after paying all the considerable expenses in connection with the show, a sum approaching £12 was handed over to the Carnival Committee for the benefit of the Tottenham Hospital. The arduous labours of the Carnival Committee, of which Councillor Platten was the President, Councillor Vincent the General Hon. Sec., and Mr. George Davies the Financial Hon. Sec., resulted in Edmonton taking the proud place of largest contributor to the Charity's funds.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The Table of Vital Statistics for 1910, showing the various rates for the whole country, and for several of the Urban Districts of Middlesex, is given for the purpose of comparison.

	Estimated Population, 1910.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the population.			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births registered.
		Nett Births.	Nett Deaths. (corrected)	Zymotic Deaths.	
England and Wales ...	36,169,150	24·8	13·4	0·99	106
The 77 Great Towns over 100,000 people	16,940,895	25·0	14·3	1·23	115
The 136 Smaller Towns over 50,000 people (these include Ed- monton)	4,965,216	23·7	12·9	0·88	104
England and Wales, less the 213 towns as above	14,363,039	25·0	12·8	0·74	96
London (including City)	4,872,702	23·7	12·7	1·14	103
Acton	57,000	25·9	11·3	0·79	104
Wood Green	51,000	22·39	10·08	0·49	66
Enfield	57,285	24·55	10·62	0·52	83
Edmonton ...	61,741	30·42	9·68	0·79	69

The birth-rate of England and Wales is 0·8 lower than last year, and is the lowest on record, the death-rate is 1·1 below 1909, and the lowest on record, and the infantile death-rate is 3 integers less, and the lowest on record. The natural increase in the population of England and Wales, or the excess of births over deaths, is 413,779, or 9,123 *more* than the average of the preceding five years.



SECTION II A.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.—NOTIFIABLE.

“Out of suffering comes the serious mind ; out of salvation, the grateful heart ; out of endurance, fortitude ; out of deliverance, faith.”

—*Ruskin's* “Modern Painters.”

The Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts have been in force in this District since March 31st, 1891.

Table VI. shows the number of cases notified and the deaths from the notifiable diseases for 1910, and the ten preceding years. The same Table also shows the deaths that have occurred from non-notifiable diseases for this period. This is *not* a Local Government Board Table.

Table III. shows details as to age-distribution and locality of the notified cases, and the number of cases removed to hospital from each Ward.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and the number isolated, the percentage of these to the cases notified, and the fatality, *i.e.*, the percentage of cases dying to those notified.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	No. isolated in Hospital.	Isolations per cent.	Total Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
Scarlet Fever	156	150	96·15	5	3·21
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	52	44	84·62	4	7·69
Enteric Fever	37	30	81·08	8	21·62
Totals	245	224	—	17	—

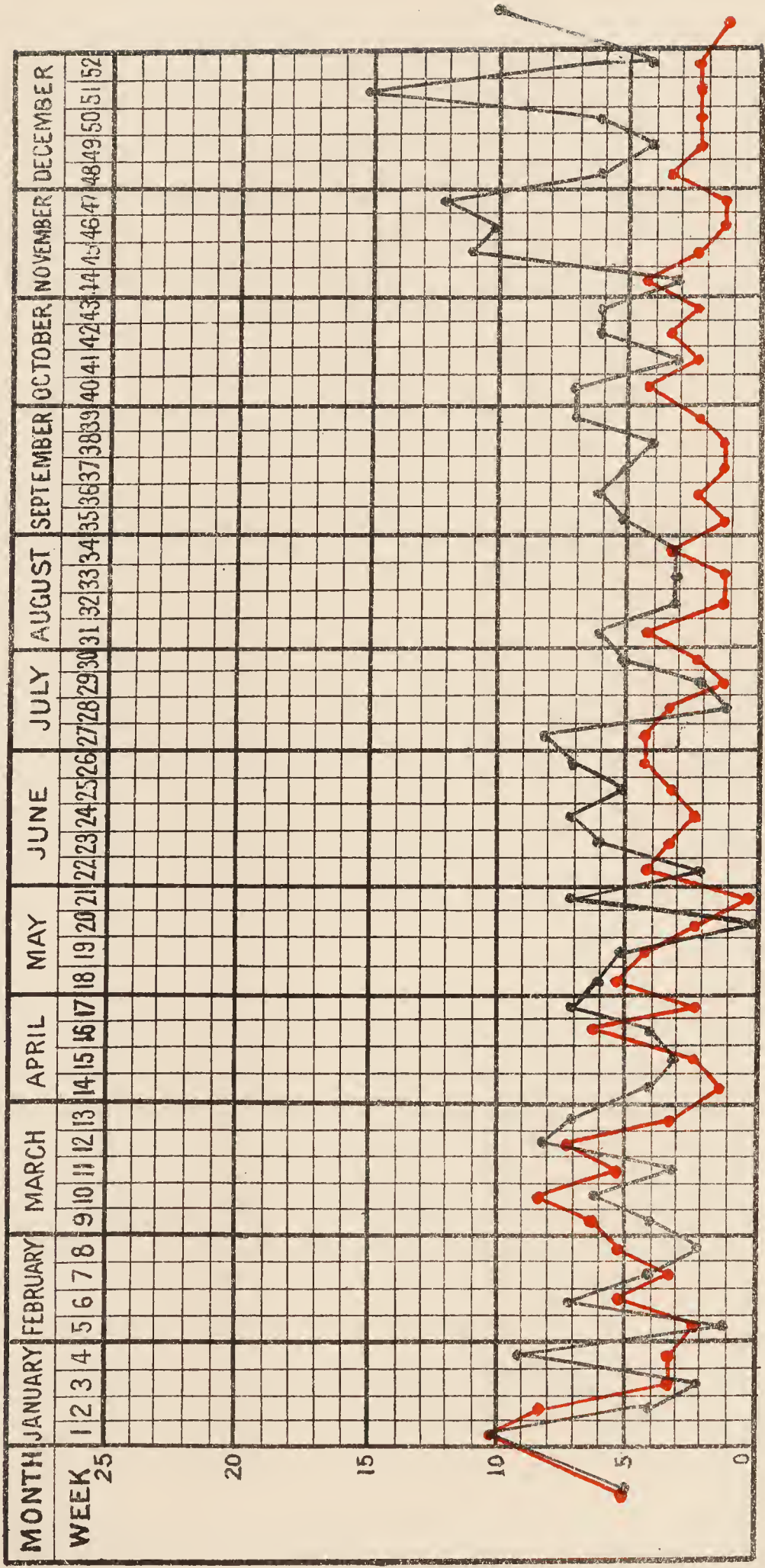
Compared with last year, the table above shows 127 less notifications of scarlet fever, but more than double the fatality per cent. ; there were 58 less notifications of diphtheria, with a much smaller percentage of fatal cases ; the notifications of enteric fever were 7 more, but the fatality was a little less than in 1909.

A chart is given with each section of this Report dealing with scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, based on the uniform plan of a temperature chart. These charts graphically show the weekly incidence of these diseases, both for 1909 and 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER.

IN 1909 AND 1910.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1909 = 283, IN 1910 = 156.



1909. _____ 1910. _____

The Black tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1909; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1910.

Foreigners. There were notified from Edmonton Union Infirmary, 1 scarlet fever, 3 enteric fever, 1 puerperal fever, and 6 erysipelas cases. Of these, 2 enteric fevers, the case of puerperal fever, and 1 erysipelas died. They were all connected with other districts of the Union, and were not sent to our Hospital, except the case of scarlet fever.

Small Pox. A satisfactory feature of the infectious returns for the year is the absence of small-pox from amongst them; since 1904 the district has enjoyed a complete immunity from this disease, although there were a few cases in neighbouring districts in December, 1909, and January, 1910, who were treated at the South Mimms Hospital. An epidemic of this dreadful disease is overdue, and judging from the returns of the Vaccination Officer there are many Edmonton children unprotected from infection, and sure to die if attacked.

Vaccination. The following table of vaccination returns for the year 1909 has been kindly supplied by Mr. Lowman, the Vaccination Officer. The returns for 1910 will not be available for some months.

VACCINATION RETURNS FOR 1909.

Births.	Successful Vaccinations.	Conscientious Certificates.	Deaths under one year unvaccinated.	Still unvaccinated but address known.	Postponed owing to illness.	Certified unsusceptible.	Removed and Untraced.
1878	1105	240	143	8	19	3	360*

* Some of the cases removed are known to have been vaccinated, but as the certificates were not received, they could not be included in the return. It should be noted that omitting to forward the certificate is as much an offence against the Vaccination Acts as neglecting to have the child vaccinated. In 1907 there were only 72 Certificates granted to parents who alleged they had conscientious objection to vaccination, but there were 174 in 1908. This large increase of persons unprotected from smallpox will gratify no one but an antivaccinationist.

Scarlet Fever. 155 cases were notified, giving an attack rate of 2.51 per thousand. 283, 308 and 231 cases were notified in 1909-8-7. The patients were distributed amongst 131 houses and 68 streets. One case occurred in 115 houses; two cases occurred in 11 houses; three cases in 3 houses; four cases in 1 house; five cases in 1 house. The removals to hospital numbered 149, an isolation *percentage* of 96.13. There were 5 deaths, giving a fatality of 3.23 per cent. of cases notified, and a death-rate of 0.08 per thousand of the population. Besides one case was notified from the Edmonton Infirmary, a "foreigner," and was treated at our Hospital.

Secondary cases numbered 29 out of 155. These are often due to the parents not dealing with the first case in their family on wise and intelligent lines. It is unreasonable to expect any mother to say definitely whether a given case is one of scarlet fever or not, but it is not an unreasonable requirement—indeed, it is one of her first duties as a mother—that she should be able to recognise the common warning signs of the ordinary infectious diseases and take them as a signal for separating the affected child from other members of the family, and *keeping the other children from school* until a medical man diagnoses the real nature of the illness.

Return Cases.—*See* section on “Hospitals.”

INSPECTION OF FEVER CONVALESCENTS AT THE TOWN HALL.

This scheme, which was instituted (against my advice) in August, 1908, terminated a precarious existence in February, 1910. Requiescat in pace!

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. The latter, Membranous croup, is only an old-fashioned phrase for diphtheria, presenting symptoms mostly confined to larynx. I received notifications of 52 cases during the year, compared with 110, 158, and 95 in 1909-8-7, and represents an attack rate of 0.84 per thousand of the population. The cases occurred in 34 streets and 46 houses. One case occurred in 42 houses; two cases in 2 houses; three cases in 2 houses. The cases removed to hospital numbered 44, being 84.62 per cent. of those notified. There were 4 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.06 per thousand of the population, and a fatality of 7.69 per cent. of those notified.

On 5th May, at Tottenham Police Court, Mrs. E. P. pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful exposure of her child, who had been notified as suffering from Diphtheria. She was fined £1 and costs.

Return Cases.—*See* “Hospital Section.”

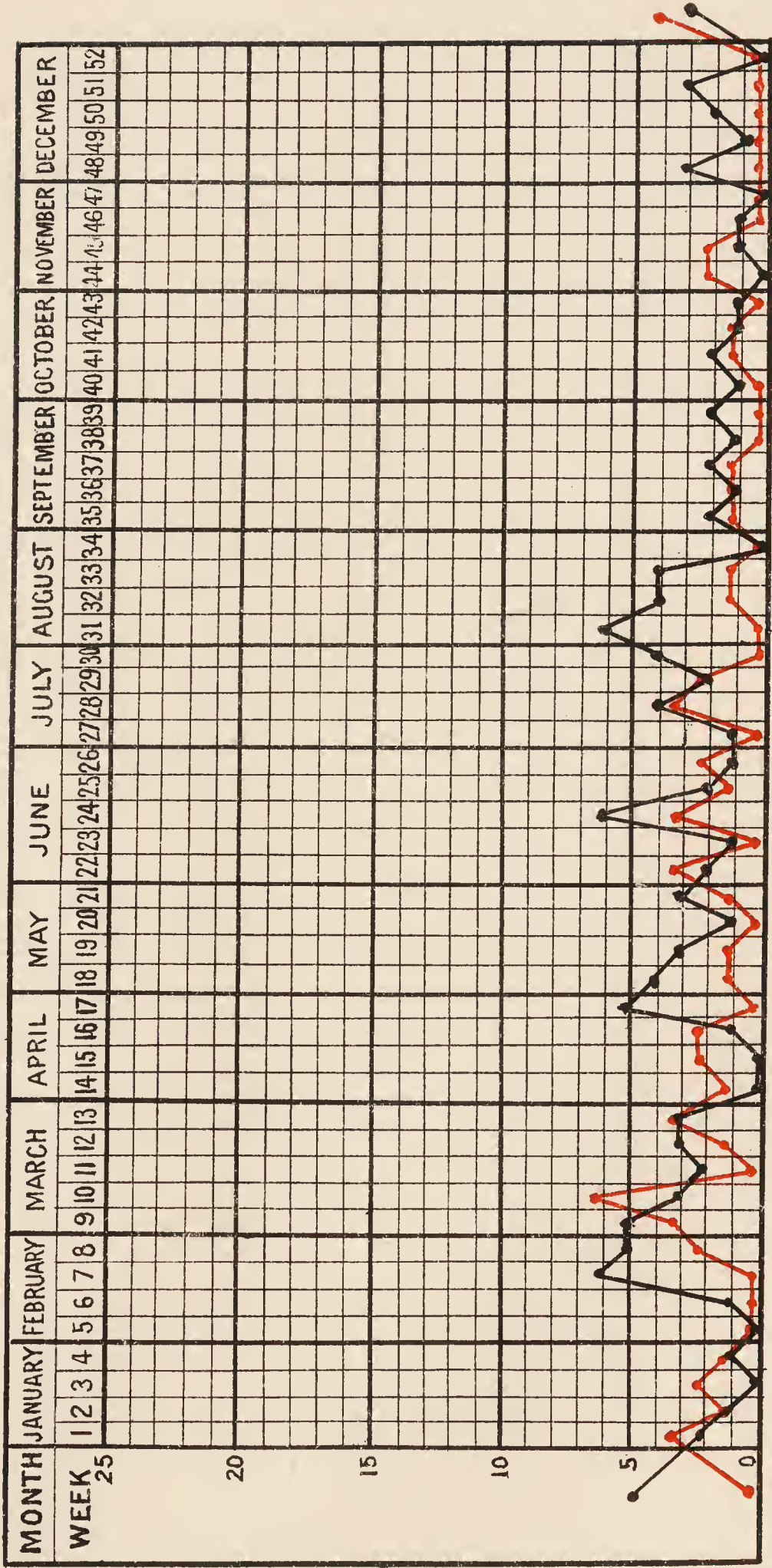
ANTITOXIN (OUTSIDE LONDON) ORDER, 1910.

This is a unique document, inasmuch as whilst adding to the duties of the M.O.H., the Local Government Board directs that the Council *shall* make an adequate addition to his salary. It is refreshing to find that the Government occasionally recognises that increased duties should mean increased salary. In October, after receiving a statement from me on the subject, the Council, on October 11th, resolved: “That the additional salary of £50 a year be paid in accordance with Article III. of the Order as reasonable compensation for all

NOTIFICATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA.

IN 1909 AND 1910.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1909 = 110, IN 1910 = 52.



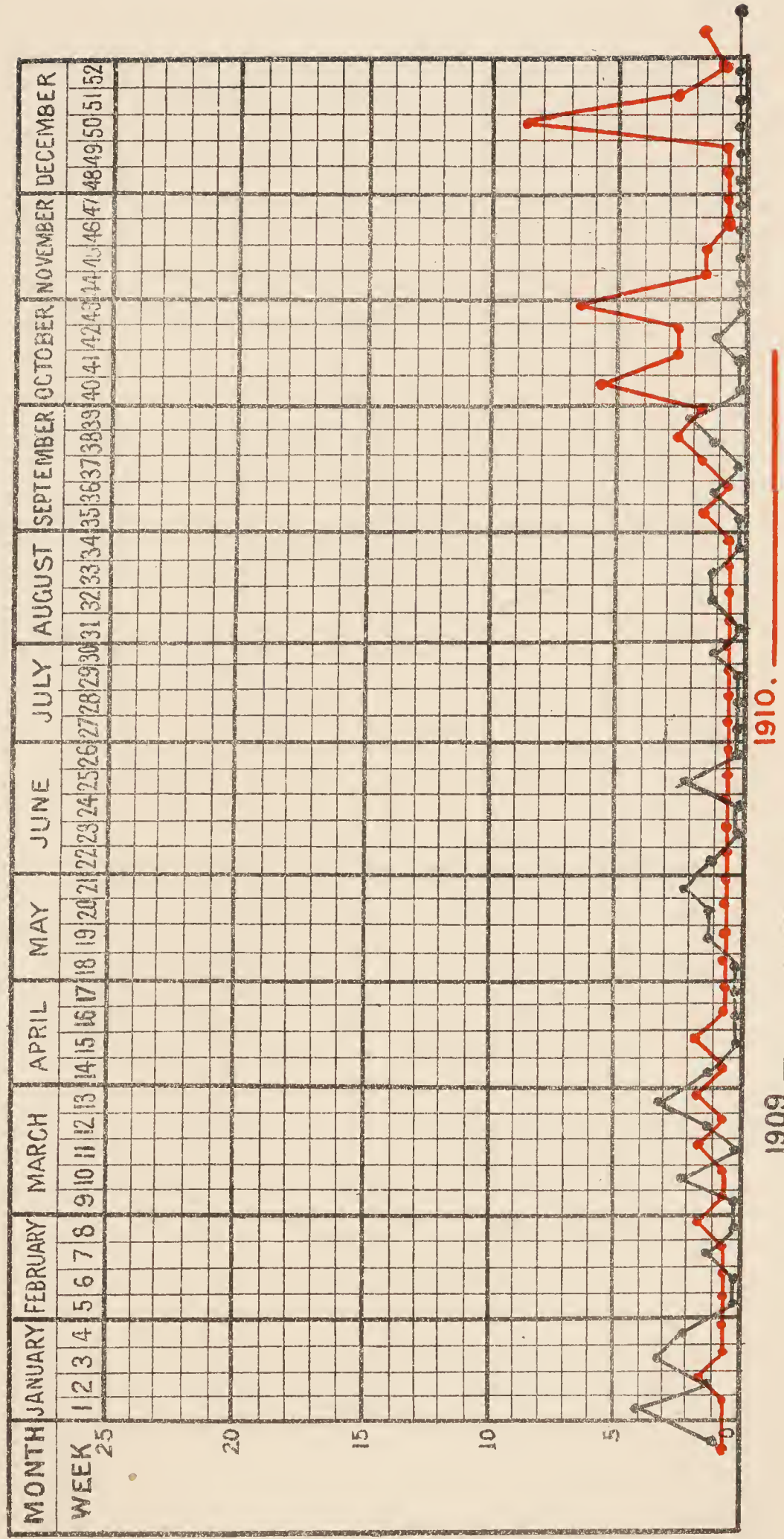
1909. _____ 1910. _____

The Black tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1909; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS OF ENTERIC FEVER.

IN 1909 AND 1910.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1909 = 30. IN 1910 = 37.



The Black tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1909; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1910.

action by the Medical Officer of Health in the execution of this Order." On November 8th, the Council approved of my suggestion that a supply of serum be kept at each fire-station. I pointed out that this would be only an occasional or emergency supply for patients suffering from diphtheria when the Town Hall is closed. The fire-stations are ideal for the purpose, as our three are well distributed over the district, and they are the only places where a man is on duty day and night. The little trouble involved is cheerfully undertaken by Superintendent Croasdell's men, as they know that the speed with which antitoxin can be placed in a doctor's hands may save a diphtheritic sufferer's life. In accordance with the Order, I composed and delivered a circular announcing these arrangements, when completed, to every medical man known to practice in my area.

Enteric Fever. Thirty-four cases were notified, as against 30, 36, and 29 in 1909-8-7. This is equal to an attack rate of 0.55 per thousand of the population. These cases occurred in 24 houses and 20 streets. One case occurred in 17 houses, two cases in 5 houses, three cases in 1 house, and four cases in 1 house.

Ten of them were secondary cases.

Moreover, two patients were notified as, but found not to be, enteric fever.

Nineteen cases out of 34 occurred on the east side of the main highway to Hertford, *i.e.* on the side nearest our sewage farm and the River Lea. The unusual number of cases that occurred in the last 3 months of the year synchronised with an increase of cases in Tottenham and the London Boroughs due south of us. Dr. Hamer, of the London County Council medical staff, visited Edmonton, and I gladly afforded him all the information possible about our cases.

Besides 3 cases were notified from the Edmonton Infirmary, who were "foreigners." They were retained there for treatment, and 2 died. The removals to our hospital numbered 27—an isolation percentage of 79.41, there were 6 deaths, giving a fatality of 17.65 per cent. of the cases notified, and a death-rate of 0.10 per thousand of the population.

Careful enquiries were made into every case reported, except the "foreigners," with a view to ascertaining the source of infection. Owing to the fact that enteric fever is invariably conveyed by the mouth, and in most cases through the agency of contaminated food or drink, special enquiries were made as to those articles of diet—such as shell-fish, fried fish, watercress, etc.—that are most liable to contamination by the organism of this disease. It was found that among the 34 cases reported, five had been habitual shell-fish eaters, and had partaken of this food in some form at a date that admitted of its being reasonably entertained as a possible source of infection. Eleven patients had eaten fried fish under similar circumstances,

and there was a history of one patient having eaten celery. In six cases shell-fish and fried fish were favourite articles of diet; in one case shell-fish, fried fish and water-cress, and in one case fried fish and celery.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—This disease was first made notifiable in Edmonton by an emergency order for one month, from 22nd March, 1907, and then by two orders notification has been continued up to May 22nd, 1910. By another Order this notification has been extended until May 21st, 1911. This harmonised with the action of our big neighbour, the London County Council. Three notifications have been received, all from London Hospitals, during the year, of which one died at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. In London, during 1910, cases to the number of 115 were notified.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This is situated on 27 acres of land in the Enfield District, on its Winchmore Hill border, and adjoining the large Convalescent Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It consists of an administrative block, seven blocks of two wards each, a discharge block, porter's lodge, engineer's cottage, mortuary, laundry, disinfecting station, and a bungalow. Blocks V. and VI. and the bungalow (which is used as sleeping quarters for the staff) are constructed of wood and galvanised iron; all the other buildings are of permanent character. Last year a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory was fitted up in the mortuary building. A Joint Board, consisting of four members from each Council, has been the controlling body since January 1st, 1906. It was mutually arranged in June, 1907, that the share of the precept payable by each Council should be, in future, based on the estimated population, calculated on the number of houses found inhabited by the Vestry Clerks in May of each year. Besides, a contribution of 30s. per case admitted is made by the District from which the patient is sent in. The contribution of Edmonton towards the Hospital for year ending 31st March, 1911, was £4,921.

The Accommodation available on December 31st, 1910, was:—

For Scarlet Fever, Blocks II., III., IV. and V.	...	98 beds.
For Enteric Fever, Block VII.,	... ..	14 beds.
For Diphtheria, Block VI.	... ..	39 beds.
For Observation Block	... ..	12 cubicles.
		163 beds.

Neither district has preference over the other when beds are vacant, but during 1909-10, 29 out of 760 cases were admitted from other districts, that is, over 3.8 per cent. of the cases admitted were "foreigners."

Officers. Dr. Haldane Cook (of Enfield) is the Visiting Superintendent, and Dr. Ball is the Resident Medical Officer. The Clerk and Surveyor of the Enfield Council act, as heretofore, as Clerk and Architect to the Hospital respectively. Miss Eardley is the Matron. The nursing staff has been strengthened by the addition of two staff nurses.

Fire. The Hospital is in telephonic communication with Edmonton Fire Station.

Sewage. This is disposed of by a private system, the effluent passing into the watercourse known as Hounsden Gutter, a tributary of Salmon's Brook.

Hospital Accommodation. One case of diphtheria was sent from Edmonton to Walthamstow Isolation Hospital in April, but owing to the addition of 26 beds to our accommodation for that disease, we should have no further difficulties.

The following table gives the percentage of hospital isolation to cases notified, for the past five years :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Scarlet Fever	88·00	82·25	89·28	90·81	96·15
Diphtheria	77·42	86·31	78·48	90·00	84·62
Enteric Fever	64·00	82·75	69·44	83·33	81·08

New Buildings. The new buildings occupied during 1910 were a diphtheria block of 26 beds and a block of 12 observation cubicles. This latter is arranged on the Walthamstow plan, by which each patient is isolated from, but yet able to see, one another through glass partitions, and the nurses on duty can see each patient from the duty-room. Entry into each cubicle can only be obtained by coming out into the open verandah. Outside each door is a hooded cloak for use in that particular cubicle, and between every two doors is a lavatory basin, etc., for the nurse or doctor to use. This cubicle system is of the greatest utility in the treatment of cases of a doubtful character or in the isolation of patients who (when admitted) are suffering from more than one disease, or for patients with severe discharges from nose, ears, etc. I advocated this at a Local Government Board enquiry in January, 1908, but my suggestion then met with a chilly reception. "Better late than never."

Extensions. The administration block has been considerably enlarged by the addition of 16 bedrooms and a recreation room for the nurses, a maids' sitting-room, and a Board room. This extra accommodation will be much appreciated by those concerned.

Hospital Report. On July 14th, 1910, I received from Dr. Haldane Cook his Annual Report as Physician-Superintendent. This report covers a period of twelve months, from April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1910, both inclusive. His report would be more useful if it covered the same period as my own, viz., a calendar year. Why should it not?

Return Cases. As last year, I have not counted any cases where the interval between the discharge of the previous case and the onset of the next one was more than 30 days. Thirteen cases of scarlet fever occurred after the return of 12 patients who had been treated in our hospital for that disease. During 1909-8-7-6 there were 19, 20, 29 and 33 such cases. In one family two cases of diphtheria occurred after the return of a child who had been treated in our hospital for scarlet fever; I took swabs from this case, and I found diphtheria bacilli, so she was re-admitted as a case of diphtheria. It is a rule in our hospital that no patient is sent home until cultivations from two successive swabs have proved sterile. The same precautions should be taken before sending home any patient who has exhibited discharge from ear or nose. As some persons imagine that return cases should never occur, in justice to our hospital management I must point out that I know of no hospital that is ever free from some proportion of them.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Since January 31st, 1907, the Middlesex Districts Joint Small-Pox Hospital has been in existence at South Mimms. We must rejoice that, although precepts have been made from time to time on the Edmonton treasury, no patients from the district have been sent there yet. The money (£415 0s. 0d. for 1910-11) is a premium for an advantageous insurance.

In December, 1909, three patients were admitted, and three in January, 1910, but none from Edmonton; these were the first ones admitted since the hospital has been under control of the Board.

The Secretary, Mr. E. F. Collins, informs me that there are about 50 beds in the permanent buildings, and about 200 more can be put in the buildings of wood and corrugated iron, and that patients are not admitted except from the districts of constituent authorities, and that no district has preferential claim to vacant beds.

In addition, my Council still has the administrative block of the Small-pox Hospital at Clavering's Farm, erected in 1902, where (at the shortest notice) accommodation of a satisfactory kind to meet an emergency could be arranged for ten male and six female patients.

Local Government Board Enquiries. On January 18th I attended a Local Government Board enquiry at which were considered the applications of the Urban Districts of Staines and Friern Barnet for admission to the Joint Board. There were then 6 patients in the hospital. The applications were granted in the following March.

In September, the Council was *casually* informed that the Hospital Board was applying to the Local Government Board for an amending Provisional Order so as to allow cases of disease other than small-pox to be admitted to the institution at South Mimms. This letter was considered by the Sanitary Committee on September 6th, who passed the following recommendation to the Council: "Your Committee very carefully considered this proposal in the light of the district's sad experience of 1901-2, and recommend your Council strongly to oppose any suggestion of the kind." The Committee also recommended that a copy of the resolution, when approved, should be forthwith forwarded to the Local Government Board and the Joint Hospital Board.

On 16th September, 1910, the Local Government Board wrote that they had agreed to hold an enquiry at the Middlesex Guildhall on September 28th, but that it was limited to the proposed admission of cases of phthisis. The Clerk (Mr. W. F. Payne) and myself, with two Councillors, as instructed, attended the enquiry, and opposed the proposal on behalf of Edmonton. The representatives of Feltham, Hampton Wick and Enfield also opposed. The representatives of Enfield were chiefly concerned over the probably large increase of expenditure. Only Tottenham, Hanwell, Friern Barnet, Chiswick and Greenford, 5 out of 16 districts, supported the application; seven were not represented at all. A type-written copy of my evidence was handed to the Inspector, who said that the Local Government Board would be prepared to receive further representations from the constituent districts, if sent within 4 weeks from date.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Council at present undertakes the removal to our hospital, free of charge, in our own ambulance, of all cases of infectious disease which require it. Separate vehicles are kept for small-pox and for other infectious diseases. A closed conveyance has also been provided for bringing patients home again after their discharge from hospital. This arrangement is very valuable in protecting the health of children whose parents are unable to afford a suitable conveyance when discharged from hospital during cold and wet weather. These conveyances are disinfected each time after use.

In October, 1908, and in February, 1909, my Council, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, again expressed their opinion of July and November, 1906, viz., that transport can be more conveniently, cheaply,

and quickly effected *from* the hospital; that a further advantage would be that one of the Board's hospital nurses could always travel in the ambulance and fill up schedules of such questions as their Superintendent may think fit to devise. The Metropolitan Asylums Board conduct their transport in this way. Dr. Wheaton, in his report to the Local Government Board on Enfield, in 1909, expressed the same views, and Enfield Council made representations thereafter to the Hospital Board.

At the early part of the year the Hospital Board directed their Architect to prepare plans for the erection of 4 cottages in the hospital grounds for the accommodation of their workmen. At my suggestion, in May, my Council wrote suggesting that it would be opportune to provide room for the ambulance vans. The Board promised to consider it.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms are disinfected after the removal of the patient by spraying with a 1-in-20 solution of formalin. Linen and cotton articles are steeped in a disinfecting solution in the room previous to being washed, and articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are removed in a van provided for that purpose by the Council to the disinfecting station, where they are treated in a Washington-Lyon steam disinfector of the latest pattern. After treatment, the bedding, etc., are returned in a separate van used only for conveying disinfected articles.

Disinfecting Station. I hope that this will be removed to Deepham's Farm, from Clavering's, before long. When the removal takes place I hope that opportunity will be taken to build a cottage for the Disinfector not far off, and to erect a building for the treatment of **verminous persons**, especially those suffering from itch. Whole families are attacked by this miserable insect, and it is impossible to deal with them by ordinary medical means. A building on the plan of the discharge block at an Isolation Hospital is required: a bath-room in the centre, and an undressing room at one end and a re-dressing room at the other. Such a one is about to be erected at the little Borough of Reigate, Surrey. Whilst the verminous person is having a sulphur bath, his or her clothes can be placed in a disinfector close by, and be found ready in the re-dressing room after the half-hour in the bath is over. Remember that the ordinary steam disinfector is not the one best adapted for this purpose. No one yet seems to have placed on the market an apparatus suitable for the purpose. Nothing like the heat of a Washington-Lyon disinfector is required, and a kind of gas-heated oven is what I am looking for.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year the following specimens were examined and reported upon :—

Disease.	Result Positive.	Result Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	6	25	31
Enteric Fever	2	1	3
Totals	8	26	34

The number is 3 more than last year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of this disease was notified during the year. Unfortunately this terminated fatally, so that the death-rate is 0.53 *per thousand nett births*. (See Section “Births.”) A fatal case of a Tottenham woman was notified from the Edmonton Infirmary.

On the receipt of a notification of Puerperal Fever, the case is immediately investigated, and the facts communicated to the County Medical Officer of Health, who has the administration of the Midwives’ Act, 1902.

Midwives’ Bills. Two were introduced, one by the Government, and both said to be based on the report of the Departmental Committee, 1909 ; neither were proceeded with.

ERYSIPELAS.

Forty-nine cases were notified, compared with 42 in the previous year ; besides 6 “foreigners” occurring in the Edmonton Union Infirmary (of whom one died), none in the Strand Union, and of our 49 cases all were in separate houses. There was one death from this cause, an infant.

Fifteen cases occurred amongst people who were living outside the Union Infirmary, and yet unable to provide proper attention for themselves. Under the Council’s agreement with the Edmonton Union Guardians, nursing had to be provided for them, as such cases are not admitted into the isolation hospitals.



SECTION II B.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NON-NOTIFIABLE.

We can partly judge of the prevalence of these diseases by the death returns. The deaths from measles have been 5 less than last year, and the deaths from whooping cough have been 4 less. The deaths from diarrhoea have been 15 less than last year; from influenza, 3 instead of 17, and from phthisis 7 more; and from other forms of tubercle, 5 more than last year.

A better knowledge of the prevalence of these diseases is gained from the notifications received from the head teachers, now they are sent in fully and regularly to the Medical Officer of Health. (*See Section "Schools."*)

DIARRHŒA.

Twenty-two deaths occurred from diarrhoea and epidemic enteritis, as compared with 37, 41 and 32, for 1909-8-7. The death-rate from the disease is 0.35 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.60 last year. Of these deaths, 17 occurred in children under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate for the year from this cause of over 9 *per thousand nett births*. The figures in 1909-8-7 were 17, 16 and 13 per 1,000 nett births.

Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases occur mainly between one month and nine months of age, a period when the infant, who could be breast-fed with entire safety, is tested with unclean cows' milk, and samples of grown-up persons' diet. The advice on diet personally given by the Woman Inspector, is very useful.

In July notices were served by my Department on all persons keeping stables, urging on them the necessity of the regular removal of manure, in order to prevent flies breeding in the manure heaps.

MEASLES.

There were 3 deaths noted, compared with 8, 19 and 21 in 1909-8-7. This number of deaths is equal to a death-rate from measles of 0.05 per thousand living. All occurred in the second age-period (one to five years), none being infants, and no death occurred in a child over five years of age. As I foretold in my report of 1908, now children under five years of age are excluded from school attendance, the sickness and death-rate from measles is decreasing.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 9 deaths from this cause, as compared with 13, 15 and 39 in 1909-8-7. This is equal to a death-rate from the disease of 0.15 per thousand living. Eight of the deaths occurred amongst children under 5 years of age—5 in the first age period and 3 in the second

INFLUENZA.

Three deaths were registered from this cause, compared with 17, 9 and 14 for 1909-8-7. Two persons were over 65 years of age, and the other was a female of 17 years.

PHTHISIS & OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from phthisis numbered 50, as compared with 43, 54 and 53, during 1909-8-7. The death-rate from the disease is therefore 0.81 per thousand. Of these deaths, 17 occurred among residents of the district in Edmonton Workhouse. The total deaths from phthisis in the Strand and Edmonton Workhouses in the district numbered 43, or 7 more than last year.

The other tubercular diseases together accounted for 31 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.50 per thousand. In this way tuberculosis contributed a total death-rate of 1.31 per thousand, or 13.8 *per cent of all the deaths*.

No progress has been made in the establishment of a County Sanatorium. "In 26.7 per cent. of the children inspected about whom particulars could be obtained there was a family history of consumption. This percentage has been practically constant for the three years during which medical inspection has been in force. Consumption was diagnosed in only 2 out of 4,130 children examined. Signs of past tubercle were noticed in 5 cases; in knee (2), skin (1), hip (1), elbow (1); all were boys, except one of the knee cases."—[S.M.O.]

Tuberculous Meat and Milk. See Section V :—"Places over which the Council exercises supervision."

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

In December, 1908, the Local Government Board issued regulations providing for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law institutions, or amongst persons under the care of the District Medical Officer, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases. This came into force on January 1st, 1909.

These regulations, amongst other things, provide that a Council, *on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health*, may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection, take such steps as the destruction or disinfection of infected articles or premises, or the distribution of sputum cups to the patients, or of instructive literature to the general public.

The Woman Inspector visits the houses not only where deaths have occurred, but where cases of phthisis have been notified, and she leaves a card of printed instructions, after giving such advice as she thinks may be useful. She paid on this account 86 visits and re-visits during the year. The disinfection of the room lately occupied by the patient, and of his clothes and bedding, is offered, and usually accepted by the friends.

Institutional Accommodation. At the Strand Union Schools, the Medical Officer informs me, there is no accommodation provided or required. At the Strand Union Infirmary there are a few chronic cases who are treated in the general wards: acute cases are returned to the Infirmary in Cleveland Street, W.C., and those cases likely to benefit are dispatched to a convalescent home at Margate. Notification of all these cases is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of Westminster Metropolitan Borough.

In the new Edmonton Infirmary there is a ward of 30 beds for men and a similar one for women—the advanced cases lying on one side and the early cases (who are up all day) on the other side of each ward. The proportion for each sex is about 18 advanced to 12 early cases.

I received three voluntary notifications (two males and one female)—one each from Brompton Hospital, St. Pancras Dispensary and our S.M.O.

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

Form A.	First notification from M.O., Edmonton Workhouse	...	...	18
„ „	Re-notifications „ „ „	...	...	10
„ „	First notifications by M.O's. of outside Institutions	...	...	3
„ „	Re-notifications „ „ „	...	...	0
„ B.	First notifications from D.M.O. of Edmonton	...	...	40
„ „	Re-notifications „ „ „	...	...	7
„ C.	First notifications by Superintendent Officer (Master) Edmonton Workhouse	...	...	15

NOTIFICATIONS--*continued.*

Form C.	Re-notifications by Superintendent Officer (Master) Edmonton								
	Workhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „	First notifications by Superintendents of outside Institutions	...							3
„ „	Re notifications	„	„	„	„	„	„	...	0
„ D.	Notification by R.O., Edmonton District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

The total number notified under the regulations was 69—45 males and 24 females. For 1909 the figures were 84—52 and 32.

Patients notified once	...	...	...	...	52
„ „ twice	...	..	...	..	10
„ „ thrice	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ four times	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ five times...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ six times	...	...	...	...	2

In six cases patients changed their address during the year.
Eighteen of those notified died during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis. Three deaths were recorded as due to this disease; these were all infants under one year of age. “During 1910 I noticed six cases of hereditary syphilis (all girls) amongst the 4,130 scholars I examined.”—[S.M.O.]

Gonorrhœa. No death from this disease is entered.

As I observed in previous Annual Reports, nothing is more misleading than the death returns of these diseases, and it will be so, until arrangement is made for medical practitioners to send their certificates of death direct to the Registrar. Meanwhile, the deaths really due to these causes are to be sought under such headings as “Locomotor Ataxy,” “Stricture of Urethra,” “General Paralysis of the Insane,” etc., etc.

OTHER DISEASES.

Alcoholism. Three deaths from this cause were recorded (2 males and 1 female), and all in Bury Street Ward. The death returns of this disease, as in the instance of venereal diseases, are most deceptive. The number (male and female) can be considerably added to by looking back into the life-history of some of the cases certified as dying from cirrhosis of the liver, ascites, neuritis, etc., etc.

Respiratory Diseases, including bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other non-tuberculous diseases of the respiratory system, gave rise to 12 less deaths than in 1909. The figures are 99, giving a death-rate of 1.60 per thousand, compared with 111, and death-rate of 1.81 for the latter year. Pneumonia, especially of the lobar variety, would be more correctly placed amongst the specific infectious diseases.

Cancer. Thirty-three deaths of persons belonging to the district were registered as being due to cancer, and this is equivalent to a death-rate of 0.53. The deaths during 1909-8-7 were 54, 35 and 47; up to 1905 non-residents were included. In the table below, the deaths from cancer amongst residents only have been included, and the 33 deaths thus collected have been analysed according to the nature and position of the disease:—

CANCER, 1910.

Seat of Disease.	Carcinoma.		Sarcoma.		Cancer or Malignant.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Parotid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tongue ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullet	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Stomach and Pylorus ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	1
Liver ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pancreas... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colon ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rectum	2	...	1*	...	...	...	3	...
Abdominal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Breast ... ..	...	1	...	1†	...	1	...	3
Uterus ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	8
Sacrum	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Skull ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lung ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	8	16	2	2	2	3	12	21

* Colotomy four years ago.

† Secondary in Liver.

The balance of deaths, it will be noticed, is considerably in favour of the males.

NOTE.—A better classification might be made, if my medical brethren would be more definite in the terms of their death certificates and avoid the use of “Cancer” or “Malignant.” If the disease were re-current, the original seat of the disease should also be given first. If there has been an operation, the date of it would be of great interest.



SECTION III.

THE SCHOOLS OF EDMONTON (18 in Number).

“ Knowledge is Power—for good or evil.”

Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	number	10
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	„	1
Private Schools	...	...	...	„	6
Strand Union School	...	...	...	„	1

The Edmonton Union has two schools or homes for pauper children, both in the Enfield district. **The Strand Union School** has an average number of 300 children resident, belonging to the Strand and other districts of Central London.

The Private Schools are six in number.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

It was founded in 1642 by Edward Latymer, and formed part of the “Latymer Foundation,” which was administered by a body of trustees, and has an income of about £1,000 yearly. The Latymer Elementary School is administered by the same trustees. The scheme of 1901 regulating the Foundation known as “The Latymer Foundation at Edmonton,” and its endowment, has been replaced by a new scheme, sealed by the Board of Education on 9th March, 1909. This provides, *inter alia*, that the elementary school of the Foundation, called “the Lower Latymer,” and the part of the income applicable thereto, shall henceforth be administered by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Edmonton. The Middlesex County Council undertake the administration of the trusts of the Foundation and to maintain efficiently the school, formerly “the Upper Latymer,” as a secondary school for boys as day scholars. The Governing Body of the school consists of fourteen persons appointed by the County Council and one co-optative Governor appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Governors. An additional scheme, sealed 13th October, 1910, provides for admission of girls as well as boys.

I am very glad to be able to announce that the new buildings, which take the place of the dilapidated “Upper Latymer Schools” in Church Street, have now been erected on the west side of Hazelbury Road, a short distance from the old one, and were opened with public ceremony on September 24th, 1910. There is no residence for the headmaster, Mr. R. Ashworth, B.A. Lond. The site of six acres cost £1,500. A portion of the site surrounding the

buildings is tar-paved for the purpose of exercise and drill, whilst the remaining portion (nearly 5 acres) is used as playing fields. A caretaker's cottage consists of ground and first floors. The school buildings themselves consist of the ground floor only, and whilst lacking the imposing air which height would give, the internal disposition provides all the essentials of an up-to-date school, and are a credit to the builders, Messrs. Walter Lawrence and Son, of Waltham Cross, and Mr. H. G. Crothall, the Architect of the Middlesex Education Committee.

The school year is divided into three terms of about thirteen weeks each. The fees are £2 2s. 6d. per term, but special terms of £1 11s. 6d. are accepted from parents who live in the ancient parish of Edmonton. The school has a liberal supply of scholarships; besides those provided by the County Council there are also others which are provided by the ancient endowments, which will increase in value as time goes on.

The accommodation will suffice for 75 boys and 75 girls between the ages of ten and sixteen years. The lighting is by inverted incandescent gas, the ventilation "natural," and the heating by hot water radiators.

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The management of these schools has been delegated by my Council to an Education Committee, which consists of fifteen members of their own body and two ladies as co-opted members, one of whom is a head-mistress. Since July, 1908, no new children under five years of age have been admitted.

I.—Non-Provided. Three schools : six departments. (1) St. James', Upper Edmonton, for boys, girls and infants; (2) The National Schools, Sweet Briar Walk, Lower Edmonton, for girls and infants; (3) The Lower Latymer School, Maldon Road, Lower Edmonton, for boys.

Mr. Jifkin's lease of the orchard at the back of the National Schools expired in 1910, and at date of writing I find that the playground has not been enlarged. The present area is so small that only about one-half of the children can take exercise at one time. "I wish to call attention to the condition of All Saints' playground" [S.M.O.]. The same stony, uneven surface exists in the playgrounds of St. James' and Lower Latymer Schools. They should all be properly drained and levelled, and then either asphalted or paved. I have no doubt that all these improvements would long since have been made by the managers, if they had been able to secure funds for the purpose.

II.—**Provided.** Seven schools : twenty-six departments.

Name.	Built.	Departments.		Last Enlarged.
1. Brettenham Road, Upper Edmonton	1882	B.G.I.	...	1892
2. Croyland Road, Lower Edmonton...	1884	B.G.J.I.	1 Hall	1901
3. Raynham Road, Upper Edmonton...	1896	,,	4 Halls	1902
4. Eldon Road, Lower Edmonton ...	1899	,,	4 ,,	...
5. Silver Street, Upper Edmonton ...	1901	B.G.I.	3 ,,	...
6. Houndsfield Road, Lower Edmonton	1903	B.G.J.I.	*1 ,,	...
7. Montague Road, Upper Edmonton	1904	,,	*1 ,,	...

B.—Boys.

G.—Girls.

I.—Infants.

J.—Junior Mixed.

* Extra wide corridors in the Infants' Department.

There is a Roman Catholic School contemplated for erection next year, opposite the monastery in Hertford Road: it will accommodate 88 infants and 208 boys and girls.

BUSH HILL PARK. The rapid development of this northern part of the district has necessitated an agreement with the Enfield Urban District Council to provide accommodation for 81 scholars from this neighbourhood at the nearest Enfield School, but there are now 277 in attendance. This agreement was sealed in October, 1906. No Edmonton scholars under five years of age are now admitted.

BATHS. The elder children are taken from the Schools to learn swimming once a week in the Summer months. During the present winter, 1910-11, this wholesome practice has been continued as far as the boys are concerned. Classes are also held to teach the boys life-saving.

Building Operations. Nothing has been done beyond the ordinary repairs necessary to keep the buildings in good order. The "galleries" have been removed from some of the Infants' Departments.

Closets are in some cases of the trough pattern, with a weir at the lower end and a tank of sixty gallons and upwards at the upper end of the system, which the caretaker can discharge four times daily, and oftener in the Summer months. Others have the same kind of tank flushing a system of separate closet pans with syphonic action opening into a common pipe. The excreta then fall through a trapped pipe into an adjacent inspection-chamber, and so to the road sewer. In all these cases there is a man-hole chamber at the end of the main drain with a fresh air inlet, and an intercepting trap with raking arm between the chamber and the road sewer.

Urinals. In some of the older schools, sparge pipes are still fixed; but now, in all cases, flushing three or four times daily from a length of hose is relied on to give the stalls, floors and channels a cleansing much more thorough than can be obtained by a sparge pipe sprinkling down the front of the stalls.

Water Supply comes in all cases from the Metropolitan Water Board. In 1906 I advised the Education Committee that the drinking fountains in *all* the schools should be taken directly off the main; but this has only been done at Silver Street and St. James's Schools. Alongside each drinking place has been placed a permanent notice: "PLEASE WASH THE CUPS BEFORE DRINKING." The caretakers have been instructed in times of epidemic to detach the cups and submit them to disinfection with boiling water every morning. This should be done regularly, *whether epidemic exists or not.*

Lavatory and Cloak Room Accommodation is provided at all the schools. The washing basins are all on the intermittent-flow principle, and the waste pipes in some cases discharge under the basins into a half-channel pipe (which facilitates removal of blockage), and so over gully outside. The hooks in the cloak-rooms are in two or three tiers, and twelve inches apart; so that if the clothing does not touch at the sides, yet they overlap one another considerably. Fumigation, more or less often, of the cloak-rooms, has been suggested, but scrubbing at least once a week with hot water and soap is the proper treatment.

Warming of the schools is effected partly by a hot water circulation and partly by Boyd's ventilating grates.

"The teachers inform me that in the winter 52 degrees Fah. is the most suitable temperature for the class-rooms; higher temperatures lead to the children becoming sleepy, as in the winter high temperatures can only be maintained at the expense of ventilation."—[S.M.O.]

Dr. Rock also reports that at the Silver Street Boys' School the heating of two class-rooms has been improved and the cloak-rooms formerly unheated are now warmed by hot water pipes; that cloak-rooms of all departments of Raynham Road School are now similarly heated. He specially mentions several class-rooms of other schools in which the temperature is still much too low.

Artificial Lighting is produced from an ordinary gas installation, Dr. Rock recommends the general use of incandescent gas burners.

Ventilation is in no case maintained by a mechanical or "plenum" system, but on the "natural" plan, which is cheaper and more effective. I

have never yet seen a school, or other public institution, where the "plenum" system is a success from a hygienic point of view. It is certainly expensive to establish and a continuing heavy expense to maintain.

FIRE. The fire appliances at all the schools are tested by drill in the presence of Mr. Croasdell, the Superintendent of our Fire Brigade. These drills serve the useful purpose of showing up the defects that require remedy.

Attendance. Mr. Heap, who succeeded Mr. Moule as the Secretary of the Education Committee at the end of 1910, kindly furnished me with the following figures for this and the next table:—

	End of June, 1909.		End of June, 1910.	
	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.
Non-provided Schools ...	1971	1798·7	1980	1833·6
Council Schools ...	11332	10476·3	11183	10268·3
Totals ...	13303	12275·0	13163	12101·9

There were 13,163 children on the books at the middle of the year, besides 277 children attending Enfield Schools; so that there is in Edmonton one child in the public elementary schools for nearly 4.6 inhabitants (reckoned on the nett population), a little less than last year. The accommodation at present is 14,029 places; this is 491 less than last year, and is mainly owing to the revised regulations of the Board of Education increasing the amount of floor space per scholar from 8 to 9 square feet in the Infants' Departments.

	CIVIL YEAR, 1910.			
	No. of Admissions.	No. of Withdrawals	No. of Admissions to the Lowest Class of Infants.	No. left on account of Age Limit.
Non-provided Schools ...	484	488	194	162
Council Schools ...	3368	3489	1002	1030
Totals ...	3852	3977	1196	1192

Expenses. Two precepts on the Overseers, together amounting to £22,260, were issued to meet the requirements of the Education Committee for the year March, 1910, to March, 1911. Besides, a large necessitous grant has been received from a sympathetic Government, amounting to £10,169 16s. 11d.

On 12th July, 1910, this resolution, which had been previously passed by our Education Committee, was unanimously passed by my Council and forthwith forwarded to the Prime Minister, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith:—
 “That the Education Committee for Edmonton are unanimously of opinion that as the service of education is in the main a national one, a much greater proportion of its costs should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and that the time has come when this question should be immediately dealt with by the Government, otherwise they feel that many Local Authorities, being so terribly over-burdened by the growing cost of education, will materially lose their enthusiasm for the work, which will be nothing but a national disaster.”

Education (Provision of Meals) Act 1906. On 14th June, 1910, it was resolved that “The Edmonton Urban District Council, as the Local Education Authority, are of opinion that there are children attending public elementary schools in their area who are unable, by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided for them,” and also that “The Edmonton Urban District Council, as the Local Education Authority, have ascertained that funds, other than public funds, are not available or are insufficient in amount to defray the cost of the food necessary.” Similar, or nearly similar, resolutions were passed on October 12th, 1909. This procedure is that ordained by the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, Section 3. As a matter of fact, ever since 1895 dinners have been supplied to under-fed scholars through the agency of a Canteen Committee and with the voluntary assistance of Mr. Pickrell and many teachers, the cost of the victuals being met by philanthropists. The Act allows the cost of food to be obtained to the limit of a half-penny rate. “Some 33,000 free meals were given from 14th December, 1909, to March 3rd, 1910. The dinners were given at six centres. In order to exclude all but necessitous children the circumstances of each case were investigated. The average cost per meal was 1.7d., and the total cost 2.6d. per meal. During 1910 I found the number of children badly nourished was only about one-quarter as many as in the previous year.”—[S.M.O.]

Teachers’ Notifications. Insufficient knowledge of the existence of infectious diseases leads to their uncontrolled spread and to regrettable effects on the average attendance, which I wish to see as high as possible—consistent with the health of the scholars and the younger relations at home. I am glad to be able to report that our year’s experience of the

system of notification advised in the joint report of myself and Dr. Rock, dated December, 1909, has been very satisfactory. The teachers and attendance officers generally have spared no pains to do the work thoroughly, and therefore well.

It is interesting to notice the great variation in the number of children notified from the schools during 1910. Total number, 1929; previous year, 355.

1. National	...	...	418	6. Brettenham Road	...	177
2. Silver Street	...	...	356	7. Montague Road	...	122
3. Eldon Road	...	...	238	8. Houndsfield	...	61
4. Croyland Road	...	...	235	9. St. James's	...	54
5. Raynham Road	...	...	220	10. Lower Latymer	...	20

Exclusion Notices. In connection with the notifiable infectious diseases, viz., diphtheria, scarlet and enteric fevers, 778 notices were issued excluding contacts from attendance for the definite periods agreed upon between the Education Committee and the Medical Officer of Health. Notices were issued in 1909 to the number of 1,776, and in 1908 to the number of 2,046.

On account of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, notices excluding 1,929 children as patients or contacts were issued by me, after enquiries had been made as to the real nature of the illness. There were 355 children excluded in 1909, and 921 in 1908.

In May I was obliged to bring to the notice of my Sanitary Committee that owing to the number of notifications received from the schools requiring visits from my Woman Inspector her *real* work amongst infants and lying-in mothers, female out-workers and women and girls in factories and workshops, was being much neglected, and that if both classes of work were to be carried on by my Department it was absolutely necessary for me to have another Woman Inspector, at least temporarily. My Committee recommended this course to the Council, and in consequence Miss Jennie Hudson in July arrived to assist Miss Brown. In September Miss Brown secured a better-paid appointment on the staff of the Warwickshire County M.O.H., and Miss Hudson was promoted to the permanent post.

My Council wrote the Education Committee suggesting that, as the services of a second Woman Inspector were rendered absolutely necessary owing to work amongst their scholars, her salary in a portion thereof should be defrayed by that Committee out of the Poor Rate. But the Education Committee refused to see the reasonableness of the suggestion, and declined to share the expense.

VERMINOUS HOMES.

A notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the School Medical Officer in those cases in which the facts found on medical inspection *seem to point* to an insanitary condition of their homes. I have received from the School Medical Officer 13 notices of 21 scholars in 16 homes during the year. The report of my Chief Inspector relates the result of his visits to these homes. (*Quod vide.*)

No less than 219 exclusion notices to parents for verminous condition of their children were issued by the S.M.O. during 1910.

Without the help of the Medical Officer of Health *the homes* cannot be dealt with; but this difficulty disappears if the Medical Officer of Health (as advised by the Government) is appointed also School Medical Officer. Our Education Committee, in December, 1909, directed that the parents of any child thrice excluded for verminous condition shall be prosecuted. This firm treatment of the parents will do more good than thousands of circulars or dozens of domiciliary visits, and was advised in my special report on "Verminous Homes." (*See Appendix I. of my Report for 1909.*)

Verminous Heads. "Compared with 1909 there is some improvement amongst the infant boys, but none in the elder boys. Amongst the girls at all ages there is a 16 per cent. improvement. At most of the schools the girls' hair is now plaited."—[S.M.O.]

Body Lice "Were found amongst 3.6 per cent. of the boys—it was the same last year; they were found amongst 5.7 per cent. of the girls—the percentage for last year was 4.7"—[S.M.O.]

SUNDAY SCHOOLS' REPORT.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 1910.

Name of Church.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.
Parish Church ...	602	799	663	2064
St. Martin's Mission ...	136	190	180	506
St. Alphege Mission ...	216	256	160	632
St. Aldhelm's ...	210	300	260	770
St. James' ...	150	180	100	430
St. John's ...	115	132	114	361
St. Peter's ...	74	136	90	300
*St. Michael's ...	206	180	300	686
St. Stephen's ...	48	97	53	198
St. Mary's ...	47	68	64	179
Grand Totals ...	1804	2338	1984	6126

* These figures are unreliable.

NONCONFORMIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Name of Chapel or Place.	On the Books.	
	1909.	1910.
Congregational, Fore Street	418	392
Angel Road	351	394
People's Tabernacle	339	352
Tanner's End Mission	380	375
Wesleyan	306	283
Congregational, Lower Edmonton	440	457
Baptist	266	384
Primitive Methodist	113	129
Belmont Hall Brethren	260	243
Totals	2873	3009

Roman Catholic Sunday School, Hertford Road; attendance averages 180 children—boys 70, girls 80, and infants 30.

The Socialist Sunday School, which used to meet at the Workmen's Hall, Lawrence Road, is now extinct.

Presuming that no scholars attend more than one Sunday School, there are something like 9,315 persons attending Sunday School in Edmonton with varied regularity.

As I have stated in previous years, Sunday School attendance may be, if not supervised, a considerable factor in the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. The scholars in Sunday Schools are often more overcrowded than in day schools, and the meetings often take place in buildings not specially adapted for that purpose. It is *urgently necessary* that the powers of Local Sanitary Authorities for dealing with these institutions should be both enlarged and strengthened.



SECTION IV.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

I am much indebted to our Acting Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. B. Lismer, for his kind help with this section.

The district is sewered on the separate system. The surface water is conveyed into the Pymmes and Salmons Brooks, whilst the sewage proper, together with that of the neighbouring district of Southgate, passes to the Council's sewage farm of 235 acres, where it is treated by broad irrigation. Mr. Frank Rackham is the farm bailiff. The whole of this land rests on the blue clay at a depth below the surface varying from about 14 feet to about 40 feet; above the blue clay is a bed of gravel, supposed to have been washed down from the Southgate Hills and deposited in the valley. The sewage which comes from the district of Southgate is brought by three main sewers from the Southgate District to the Edmonton Boundary, and at the points where these sewers cross the boundary there was in each case a provision for measuring the flow of sewage from the Southgate District into the Edmonton sewers. But one of these gauging chambers has now been done away with, and for the present the two Councils have agreed on terms which do away with the necessity of any monthly gaugings of the flow of sewage from Southgate into Edmonton. The three sewers are called the Northern, Middle, and Southern sewers. The Middle joins the Southern in Edmonton, and all the mains meet at the west end of Town Road, passing down Town Road in a common outfall sewer to the pumping station. This outfall sewer, which is a brick, egg-shaped sewer, is joined at the pumping station by a low-level iron pipe sewer, which does not extend as far as the Southgate district, but takes the houses built on the low-lying ground west of the Cambridge Main Line of the Great Eastern Railway and those in the district adjoining Tottenham. The sewage then falls into an underground covered reservoir. Next it is pumped through the rising main into and through open tanks, from which it is distributed over the surface of the land, where, after a few days' drying, it is ploughed in; the sludge in the tanks, when not distributed (like the sewage) over the land, is discharged into a sludge-bed. In addition to the works which I have enumerated, there is a low-level pumping station at Angel Road, which receives the sewage from the factories and the few cottages which have been built on the east side of the railway, also from a new estate lying between Dyson's Road and the railway. The effluent enters Salmon's Brook at its junction with the boundary ditch as the N.E. angle of the Pegamoid Factory, and, later, reaches the Lea, below Tottenham Lock, two miles further down, and *well below any drinking water intake.*

In June, the system of treating the land with oxychlorides, as at Walthamstow, was tried on 6 acres of land. Samples of the effluent therefrom before and after treatment were sent to the Council's analyst, but in September, on an un-

favourable report from the Farm Bailiff, it was decided not to continue the experiment. But in other ways the Council has been during the year ever endeavouring to improve the character of the effluent.

The sewage farm of the Enfield Urban District extends over 110 acres, and is entirely situated in Edmonton, lying to the north of our own farm.

Sewage Disposal. A Special Committee appointed by the Council has been actively engaged in carrying on negotiations with Committees from the districts of Leyton, Walthamstow, Enfield and Southgate, trying to settle terms with the London County Council to which all five Districts and the County can agree, with the object of getting rid of the sewage from these districts and conveying it by gravitation into the low level sewer of the London County Council at Abbey Mills, where it will be pumped up with the London sewage into the London outfall sewers, for subsequent disposal at Barking.

The arduous work of this Committee appears, I am glad to say, to have reached a promising stage, for on January 23rd, 1911, representatives of the 5 districts had an interview with the Right Honourable John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, when it was agreed to ask the Councils concerned to pass a resolution consenting to leave the final settlement to Mr. Burns as arbitrator, and next day our Council, with commendable promptitude, did so.

Dust Removal. Edmonton does not possess a dust destructor. An arrangement with a new contractor for removal of the house refuse was settled for twelve months, ending 30th September, 1911, at a price of £1,350. The refuse is removed once a week.

Private Streets. By resolution of the Council, the Private Street Works Act, 1892, came into operation in the Urban District of Edmonton on 1st September, 1908. Three roads, Brook, Hawthorn and Pretoria, were taken over by the Council during the year for future maintenance at the public expense, amounting to a length of 1,532 feet.

NUMBERING OF THE HOUSES.

This is always a difficulty in a rapidly-growing suburb like Edmonton. In view however of the approaching Census in 1911, and under the supervision of the Architect, Mr. H. W. Dobb, much progress has been made.

WATER SUPPLY

The district generally is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board (New River area). The only house for which the public supply is not available at present is a farmhouse in Firs Lane; there is also one group of forty-five houses

supplied by shallow wells about 20 feet deep. Samples of the water in these wells are taken at intervals. The water supply at Messrs. Ridley and Whitley's factory is taken from the River Lea, and purified on the premises before use. At Eley's works, water of excellent quality is obtained from an artesian well 400 feet deep. A new set of by-laws, referring to the River Lea Conservancy, came into force on January 1st, 1909, and another set referring to the handling of explosives on October 1st, 1910. In January, Councillor Cornish submitted to the Council a most interesting report on the work of the Lea Conservancy Board for the preceding nine months. He states that in connection with their endeavour to preserve the water from pollution, 171 samples were analysed by the Board's chemist. They were samples of water from the river, of sewage, and of sewage effluents. Of these, 32 were found to be very good, 51 good, 48 fair, 24 bad and 16 very bad.

WATER COURSES.

During the winter of 1909-10, improvements have been made at Bush Hill by the removal of the old arches of the County Bridge and the construction of a culvert some 200 yards in length of sufficient width and depth to lower the level of the subsoil water in that neighbourhood. Besides the covering in of that portion of Salmon's Brook has completely removed liability of a nuisance arising from animal and vegetable refuse deposited in the stream. The roadway was also widened to 50 feet and the gradient considerably improved.

Besides, that portion of Sadler's Mill Stream flowing down Bounces Road from Exeter Road to Montague Road has been for some distance straightened and deepened, and the remainder of that watercourse running alongside Montague Road has been deepened. The watercourse running from the culvert at the end of Pickett's Lock Lane, in front of the "Cart Overthrown" public-house to the last-mentioned watercourse has been culverted, and an overflow-in culvert from this culvert has been constructed running along the northern boundary of the inn to the boundary of the Great Eastern Railway land.

MARKET.

I am glad to report that the Council are still keeping this matter in view. On October 11th, the Clerk was instructed "to take the necessary steps to establish a market in some convenient place near the Green."



SECTION V.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

“Your first business is to make your homes healthy and delightful : then, keep your wives and children there, and let your return to them be your daily ‘holy day.’ ”—*Ruskin’s* “*Fors Clavigera*.”

It was estimated that at the middle of the year there were 10,664 houses occupied and 1,173 unoccupied in the district, compared with 10,653 and 1,180 last year. During 1910 the following public buildings were erected :—Church Halls for St. Edmund’s (R.C.) and St. Michael’s. A handsome Church of St. Martin’s is nearing completion in Town Road.

The Council’s “By-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings” were revised in 1904, and sealed by the Local Government Board on the 8th June, 1904. They are carried out under the supervision of the Engineer, Architect, and Medical Officer of Health. By a resolution of the Council, dated April 12th, 1905, it was decided that the Medical Officer of Health should be the officer authorised to grant the certificate of fitness referred to in By-law 113, which reads as follows: “A person shall not *let or occupy* any new dwelling-house until the drainage thereof shall have been made and completed, nor until such dwelling-house shall, after examination, have been certified by an officer of the Council so authorised to be in his opinion in every respect fit for human habitation.” (The italics are mine.) The placing of any furniture in a house by the tenant is “occupation” in a legal sense, even if he or his family do not sleep there.

On my appointment on April 30th, 1906, I was especially asked by the Council to undertake this duty in addition to my definite statutory duties, and I therefore visited and inspected all newly-built dwellings, after receiving certificates from my colleagues, the Engineer and Architect, that “as far as my department is concerned, the by-laws have been carried out.” When satisfied as to the fitness, *in every respect*, for human habitation, I have forwarded my certificate to the person signing the notice of completion. If, on the other hand, I have observed any insanitary condition or defect likely to prove dangerous to the health of future inmates, my certificate has been withheld, until at a subsequent inspection the condition has been found improved and the defects made good.

Any contraventions of By-Law 113 were reported to the Sanitary Committee at their next meeting, and all correspondence and particulars connected with the contraventions were laid before them. the Committee then decided whether they would recommend to the Council the prosecution of the offenders.

Plans. On 7th March the Board of Trade requested us to supply them with monthly returns concerning the plans, deposited and approved, of *new* buildings, classified into :—

- I. (a) Dwelling houses.
 - (b) Factories and workshops.
 - (c) Shops, offices, warehouses, and other business premises.
 - (d) Churches, schools, and public buildings.
 - (e) Other buildings.
 - (f) Additions or alterations.
- II. New buildings certified fit for human habitation, similarly classified, together with any observations as to the extent to which plans already approved by the Council were in course of execution at the time of writing, and an estimate of the total value of the new buildings projected.

The Architect, Mr. H. W. Dobb, was instructed to comply with this Board's request.

The following tables give an account of the work I did this year (up to July 13th, 1910), under Building by-law 113 :—

1910, portion of.						1909.	
Houses inspected once and passed	...	...	40	41	}	164
Houses inspected once and not passed up to 13th							
July	1				None
Houses inspected twice and passed	...	...	10	11	}	38
Houses inspected twice and not passed	1				2
Houses inspected three times and passed	..	...	2			16
House inspected four times and not passed	...	...	1			2
House inspected five times and passed	...	...	1			None
<hr/>							
Total houses inspected during the period named	...	...	56			222
Total number of inspections	...	...	...	78		300
<hr/>							
Contraventions reported to the Sanitary Committee	...	...	6			4
Prosecutions for same taken by the Council	...	...	None			None

In November the Architect reported contraventions of Building By-Law 113, with reference to two houses in Bush Hill Park, but no action was taken. Altogether 6 out of the 8 contraventions were in Bush Hill Park.

A LIST of some of the defects and bad conditions noticed on Inspection during 1910, up to July 13th:—

DAMPNESS 4

WATER CLOSETS.

Overflow pipe of cistern not acting 1
 Blocked 1
 Cover to cistern does not fit 2
 Improper flush 1
 Cistern overflows on to seat 1

DRINKING WATER CISTERNS.

Cover not properly fitted 13
 No cover 1

KITCHEN OR SCULLERY SINKS.

Leakage at back 2
 Sink waste overflows gully 4

BATHS.

Waste pipe leaks at bath 4
 Waste pipe too short 1
 Hot water supply quite inadequate 3
 Exhaust pipe too short 2

LAVATORIES.

Waste pipe leaks at head 1

VARIOUS.

Yards spalled by frost 3
 Tiles off back addition roof 2

FOUND OCCUPIED 6

FOUND FURNISHED, but not occupied 0

The above list does not include the many defects found at the New Edmonton Infirmary. See special article.

Overcrowding. During the investigations made by myself and staff into the origin of infectious diseases, many cases of overcrowding came to light. These I made personal inquiry into. It is usually caused by a man with a family of his own quite numerous enough to fill the rooms intended for

bedrooms, receiving a second family to assist in paying the rent. In most cases good advice, patiently given, and in the remainder an informal notice, proved sufficient to produce abatement. Particulars of over-crowding, unconnected with infectious diseases, are to be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

THE NEW EDMONTON INFIRMARY.

“When two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter ’twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by t’other.”

Shakespeare’s “Coriolanus iii, 1.”

In my monthly report to the Sanitary Committee on July 6th, I stated:—

“I finished my inspection of this dwelling on the 30th March last, “since then our Engineer has been engaged in endeavouring to persuade the “Guardians’ Clerk of the Works (Mr. Rudall) to have certain alterations made “to the gullies, which Mr. Eachus (our Engineer) considers will prevent a “nuisance and danger to health of the inmates from overflow of foul water. “Our Engineer has also been corresponding with the Guardians’ Clerk, Mr. “Shelton. I also submit my letters to Mr. Shelton of 12th April and 23rd May, “1910, and to Mr. Rudall of 14th and 29th March, 1910. As these negotiations “have all proved fruitless, I advise that the Committee recommend that the “Clerk be instructed to write to the Edmonton Guardians to this effect:— “‘My Council has received a report from their Medical Officer of Health that “‘he is unable to certify the New Infirmary as fit for human habitation, “‘owing to the insufficient provision made for safely removing the foul waste “‘waters from the baths and kitchen sinks. This officer also reports that “‘the Council’s Engineer has demonstrated to the Guardians’ Clerk of Works “‘that at a small outlay the gullies can be so altered as to act properly with- “‘out splashing or overflow. My Council therefore requests that the Ed- “‘monton Guardians should order such alterations to be made as will enable “‘the Medical Officer of Health to issue his certificate before the buildings “‘can be occupied, as provided for in Building By-law 113.’”

The Sanitary Committee having considered the above report, recommended that the Council’s resolution of the 23rd March, 1909, viz.:—

“That the Medical Officer of his Council be authorised to issue and “sign certificates under the Council’s By-law No. 113, with respect to new “streets and buildings,”
be rescinded.

This recommendation was carried by a majority at the Council meeting of 12th July. The Architect was then instructed to act (*pro tem*) under this by-law. The Sanitary Committee of September 7th reported as follows:—

“Your Committee have had their attention drawn to the fact that the Nurses Home and the new Infirmary at the Edmonton Union are now occupied, and after carefully discussing the question recommend that enquiry be made of the Guardians whether the defects noted in the reports of the Medical Officer of Health about these buildings have been remedied, and that enquiry be also made as to whether certificates of fitness with reference to them have been given by the Architect under Building By-law No. 113.

“Your Committee recommend that the Architect be the officer of the Council appointed to give final certificates under Building By-law No. 113.

“Your Committee also recommend that in future all plans submitted to the Plans Committee or to the Council for approval shall be previously submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and to the Engineer and Architect for approval or disapproval by them, each officer having at least two days’ opportunity of perusing such plans before pronouncing his opinion.”

This recommendation was adopted by a majority at the Council meeting of September 13th. The Architect has not certified that these dwellings are in every respect fit for human habitation. The Clerk to the Edmonton Guardians (Mr. Shelton) on October 13th, replied to my Council’s enquiries stating that the buildings in question had been completed and occupied, and as far as the Guardians were aware they had been completed in accordance with the by-laws in force or in accordance with the instructions given by the officials of the Council. *I do not agree.* However, no further action was taken by my Council, so that the Nurses’ Home and the Infirmary of the Edmonton Guardians in Bridport Road have never satisfied the requirements of my Council’s by-laws.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN PUBLIC HALLS.

“The religious organisations are not faultless (in the provision of sanitary conveniences). A little thoughtful provision for those attending services and meetings would not be out of place and would be appreciated by men and women alike. We have known cases where people have to refrain from going to church because of constitutional weakness and the fact that public conveniences are not provided in the majority of buildings used for religious services. Our Local Authorities should be more mindful of such matters, and when the plans of many descriptions of public buildings come before them for approval they should see to it that this fault is not permitted to prevail. Manufacturers and factory owners are expected to make extensive provision for the needs of their workpeople. Why then should not the same principle be applied to all places where people assemble? No private

nor monopolist body (railways) should be able to evade the law. Those who invite public patronage must be prepared to submit to official inspection.”
—*The Sanitary Record*, December 29th, 1910.

Cloak Rooms for Churches. It has long been a matter of surprise to me that those gentlemen responsible for the comfort of church-goers have not arranged cloak-rooms for the convenience of their congregation. We all know what miserable company a wet coat and a dripping umbrella are, when you are forced to keep them alongside you in the family pew. No one would grudge a charge of a penny for getting clear of these articles during service, thus avoiding colds and rheumatism, and if silk hats were also taken in charge, gentlemen would be quite willing to contribute another penny, and if the ladies would do the same, many of us would get a clearer and more distinct view of the preacher and one another.

**List of Persons holding Licenses of the Middlesex
County Council for Music, Dancing, Stage-Plays
or (and) Cinematograph Displays :—**

EDMONTON PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION,
PARISH OF EDMONTON.

M.—Music. D.—Dancing. S.P.—Stage Plays. Cin.—Cinematograph.

1. Ainsley, Allan Jacks, “The Golden Lion,” Hertford Road. M.
2. Andrews, Horace Edward, “The King’s Hall,” Hertford Road. M., D. and Cin.
3. Bawn, Harry, “The Empire” Theatre. M., D., S.P. and Cin.
4. Chattey, Robert Stanley, “The Two Brewers” grounds, Silver Street. M.
5. Cheeseman, Rev. John, St. Edmund’s Hall, Millbrook Road. M. and D.
6. Garnett, Herbert Ralph, “The Blue Anchor,” Angel Road. M.
7. Horlock, Robert, The New Hall, Knight’s Lane. Cin.
8. Jones, Rev. H. Brereton, St. James’ Parish Hall, Gilpin Grove. M. and D.
9. Leigh, Samuel, “The Globe,” Upper Fore Street. M.
10. Middleton, Wm. Fredk., “The Golden Fleece,” Lower Fore Street. M. & D.
11. Moss, Joseph Lewis Samuel, “The Theatre Royal.” M., D., S.P. and Cin.
12. Moule, John, Raynham Road School. M. and D.
13. Payne, William Francis, The Town Hall. M., D. and S.P.
14. Pritchett, George Painter, All Saints’ Parish Room. M., D. and S.P.
15. Sanders, Rev. E. A. B., The “Charles Lamb” Memorial Hall. M. and D.
16. Schulz, George Frederick, “The Angel.” M. and D.
17. Skinner, Rev. Thomas Henry, St. Michael’s Church Hall. M.
18. Skinner, Rev. Thomas Henry, The Bassishaw Hall, Bury Street. M. & D.
19. Stow, Rev. Stanley Glanfield, St. Alphege Church Hall. M. and D.
20. Watts, William, St. Peter’s Church Hall. M. and D.

The Standing Orders of the Middlesex County Council, with reference to the provision of sanitary conveniences for Public Halls, are as follows :—

No. 39. Proper cloak-rooms, water-closets and lavatory accommodation shall be provided for both sexes, and in premises licensed for stage-plays there shall be provided sufficient dressing-room and lavatory accommodation for each sex, for *the sole use* of the performers.

No. 40. Where grounds are licensed, the lavatory and cloak-room accommodation shall be conveniently and properly screened.

No hard and fast lines are laid down by the County Council Licensing Committee as regards cloak-room, water-closet and lavatory accommodation, but each case is dealt with on its merits on the report of the County Engineer. I have emphasised three words in Standing Order 39.

The County Council administers the following Acts of Parliament and By-Laws in this District.

Acts.

The Midwives, 1902.
 Food and Drugs, 1875-1899.
 Weights and Measures, 1878-1904.
 Shop Hours, 1892-1895.
 Shop Assistants' Seats, 1899.
 Employment of Children, 1903.
 Explosives, 1875.
 Margarine, 1887.
 Butter and Margarine, 1907.
 Bread Acts, 1822 and 1836.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Children,
 1904 (Sec. 3).
 County of Middlesex (General Powers),
 1906 (Part iv.).
 Fertilisers and Food Stuffs, 1906.
 Merchandise Marks (when occasion
 requires).
 Poisons and Pharmacy, 1908.
 Inebriates', 1879-1898.

By-Laws or Regulations.

Weights and Measures (R), 1907.
 Sale of Coal (B).
 Shop Regulations.
 Employment of Children (B)
 (only in Education County).

Employment Agencies (B).

THE TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

I do not think I can open this subject better than by quoting an address I delivered (by request) at Winchmore Hill on November 10th, 1911.

ITS DIFFICULTIES AND POSSIBILITIES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I do not propose to dwell but a moment on the *difficulties* of this beneficent Act, because I believe all difficulties can be overcome by "Co-OPERATION," which is my text for this evening. A successful Town-plan *must* be and only can be the outcome of co-operation between the Local Government Board, the County Councils, the Local Authorities and their Officers, the owners and their various agents, and other subsidiary interests. In the case of this northern part of Greater London in which you and I dwell, Town-planning will not only concern each District and Council by itself, but schemes will have to be considered which will require the careful attention and co-operation of one or more District Authorities and one or more County Councils. For instance, problems affecting Greater London as a whole will require conference first, then co-operation, between the London County Council, the Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex County Councils, and about 80 Local Authorities. Indeed, through the benevolent activities of the National Town-planning Council, one such meeting has already been held (6th May, 1910), and another will be held at the end of this month (November, 1910). Has Southgate Urban District taken the trouble to be represented thereat?

MR. THOMAS ADAMS, of the Local Government Board, at a recent conference held in London (10th-15th October), earnestly reminded those present:—"The lines on which the Act is framed are those of conference and co-operation between the Local Sanitary Authority and the owners."

Central London and its suburbs at all points of the compass are like a mother and children—what harms the children hurts the mother, and the mother's illness directly affects her family. There is already more co-operation between us than perhaps some are aware of. Many of us children share mother's policemen and postmen, and we in turn supply her with the first necessity of a healthy life, viz., pure water. Are we any the worse for these joint benefits? I think neither side regrets the bargain.

There are also some matters in which Outer and Central London work together already in practice, although not in theory. For instance, the suburban M.O.H., who looks well after the health of his District as regards infectious disease, is safeguarding not only his own little district, but London as a whole. When I stop a worker from a house infected with scarlet fever going up to London and mingling with hundreds of others until it is safe to do so, or when I keep 100 blouses which have been made in a house where

a child has been lying ill with diphtheria from being returned to a Central London warehouse until each blouse has been disinfected properly, am I not co-operating with my fellow Medical Officers of the metropolis in the prevention of the spread of disease? I am pleased to do so, for I know they would do the same for me.

Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, I can promise you that the Medical Officers of Health for Outer and Central London are at one in desiring to make the Town-planning Act a blessing shared by the whole area!

Co-operation will be the keynote of success in areas on the boundary line of two Local Authorities. Take Edmonton's boundary with Southgate and Winchmore Hill as an example. If a suitable area for a town-planning scheme exist which lies partly in one district and partly in another, is it not likely to be better developed on one uniform plan than on two, which may be in many respects different to one another?

Of course with reference to town-planning work in fact and detail, besides the co-operative spirit some other things are requisite. It is first of all necessary that the right kind of men should be placed on the Town-planning Committee of your Council, and I would suggest that Councils be given the power to co-opt on that Committee ladies and gentlemen able and willing to assist their deliberations. You do not want on such a Committee people whose selfish regard for their own interests render them incapable of giving impartial advice. Take care that your Medical Officer of Health attends the Town-planning Committee. He is interested in the subject from the beginning, because he is anxious to help you all he can to avoid the making of new slums, for the old ones are giving him and his staff enough trouble *now*. Moreover, when the plan is created and in course of development, the public will judge of its success not so much by its cost, the beauty of its buildings or the width of its roads, as by the death and sickness rates of your Medical Officer of Health as published in his Annual Reports.

A Town-planning Committee may well bear in mind Ruskin's words in his splendid book "The Seven Lamps of Architecture":—"When we build, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for."

THE GENERAL APPLICATION DURING 1910 of THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The National Housing and Town-planning Council must regard the passing of this Act as the seal on their ten years' good work as an advisory and consultative body, but this Council has still much scope for further activities. In December, 1909, this Council, at their own expense, organised

a two-days' Conference of Local Authorities and their Engineers, Medical Officers of Health and Architects, at which the practical administration of the Town-planning clauses of the Act were taken into careful consideration. Councillor Bethell was selected to represent Edmonton on the Advisory Committee of the Town-planning Council. I regard myself as especially fortunate in being associated with Dr. Hope, of Liverpool, and Dr. Robertson, of Birmingham, on this Advisory Committee as representatives of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. This Council arranged a second conference on February 25th, 1910, to discuss the cost and technical administration of a Town-planning scheme. The Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health and Architect of Edmonton attended with two Councillors.

On the 6th May, a third conference was held *re* "Greater London," and was attended by the three officers mentioned and four Councillors. In November, Councillor Mason was joined with Councillor Bethell to represent Edmonton on the Greater London Advisory Committee. On May 3rd, the Local Government Board issued a circular and Regulations of Town-planning procedure, in accordance with Sections 54 (4) and 56. Section 34 of the Regulations provides that "Where the Board are satisfied that there is reasonable cause for dispensing, either conditionally or unconditionally, with compliance with any requirement of these regulations, or for varying any such requirement, the Board may, by Order or otherwise, as they may think fit, give the necessary dispensation, or may make and give effect to the necessary variation and to any incidents or consequences of that variation; and, in the case of any such dispensation, when given subject to any condition, or in the case of any such variation, the local authority or other authorities or persons, as the case may be, shall comply in all respects with the condition or variation and with any requirement of the Order, or other writing or direction of the Board giving the dispensation or making the variation as if the condition, variation or requirement formed part of these Regulations; provided that the Board shall not exercise their powers under this Article in such a manner as to dispense with any provisions of these Regulations which are necessary to give effect to the requirements of the Act of 1909, or so as to vary any such provision that they would cease to give effect to those requirements." These are not therefore cast-iron regulations.

The Local Government Board issued later an Order and Circular prescribing procedure under Section 41 (1) and also rules under Section 39 determining the procedure on any appeal to them under Part I (Housing) of the Act.

Vienna. The National Housing and Town-planning Council invited Edmonton to send a representative or two to join a party it was organising to attend as British delegates at the ninth International Housing Congress at Vienna. The Council felt unable to provide the necessary expenses. However, the Rev. Prebendary Sanders, M.A., Chairman of the Council, and myself, recognising the importance of the occasion, decided to go, paying our own expenses.

The outlay was a heavy one, but the amount of useful information derived from the journey was well worth it. The British party consisted of about 80 delegates, including six ladies. On the outward journey, Paris, Ulm, and Salzburg were places carefully surveyed from a town-planning point of view, and Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, and Brussels on the return journey. At Berlin, the first Town-planning Exhibition was attended, and we were addressed by the chief organiser, Professor Eberstadt. Some of the bolder spirits went as far east as Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary.

The Royal Society of British Architects organised an international conference, which was held on October 10th to 15th, at their headquarters, Conduit Street, London, W. The conference was attended by over 1,400 persons, including delegates from France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, United States of America, Canada, Spain, Portugal, India, Italy, Australia and Sweden. Eight or a dozen M.O.H.'s were also present to represent their authorities. A report of this conference was presented to our Council on November 8th by Councillor, Mason, Acting Engineer A. B. Lismer, and the Medical Officer of Health.

In December, a deputation was arranged to accompany Mr. Aldridge, Secretary of National Housing and Town-Planning Council, to meet Mr. Dickinson, Controller of the Housing and Town-Planning Department at the Local Government Board, to discuss doubtful points that had arisen in the consideration of the regulations issued in May. At this interview the Controller made it clear that in applying for permission to prepare a scheme:—

- (1) No roads need be planned, but they should be roughly indicated.
- (2) That only general estimates of the probable cost of a scheme are to be furnished.
- (3) That the proposals submitted by an Authority in the first instance will be recognised by the Board as only "tentative."

Schemes were initiated in Middlesex during 1910 for areas in Ruislip-Northwood and Southgate Urban Districts.

EDMONTON'S PROGRESS WITH TOWN PLANNING.

(PART II OF THE ACT).

In February, the Highways' Committee recommended that the Council appoint a Town-Planning Committee consisting of nine Members of the Council, three from each Ward, but on the 8th inst., the Council decided to adjourn the appointment and formation of the Committee to the Annual General Meeting on April 26th. At this meeting, nine members were elected to the Committee, and its first meeting was held on May 3rd, when the Engineer (Mr. Eachus) submitted a report suggesting the necessary preliminary steps to carry out the objects of the Act, also he exhibited a map (on a scale of 9 inches to the mile) dividing Edmonton into different coloured zones, showing how the various areas might

be developed under the Act, and the limitations of the numbers of houses from 8 to 30 per acre, according to their position. He was then instructed to indicate on this map the proposed main lines of traffic. On July 11th, the Architect presented a report suggesting alterations to the building by-laws with a view to facilitate the designs of the houses.

In September, correspondence was read from three landowners, or their agents, with respect to proposed new roads, and the number of houses per acre. Then further deliberations were deferred until the appointment of our new Engineer.

The London County Council notified my Council that they had made application for permission to sell portions of their "White Hart Lane Estate," situated in the Urban Districts of Wood Green, Tottenham and Edmonton. On October 25th three of our Councillors were delegated to attend the Local Government Board Enquiry at Spring Gardens on November 7th and oppose the sale of the land.

EDMONTON'S PROGRESS WITH HOUSING.

(PART I OF THE ACT).

On June 14th, the Council invested the Sanitary Committee with powers under the Act with reference to dealing with any insanitary property which may be reported by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances from time to time, or any other urgent cases that may be brought forward.

In December, the Council resolved (1) "that in accordance with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, the Inspector of Nuisances be and is hereby appointed as the officer to act under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health; (2) that the Sanitary Committee be empowered to act for the Council under Article IV. of the Regulations, subject to such directions as the Council may think it necessary to give."

In Edmonton, during 1910, houses in bad repair and insanitary condition were dealt with under Section 17 of the Act, as follows:—The Green (1), Brettenham Flats (10), Northumberland Place (7), and closing orders made by the Council. As a rule it is much easier to deal promptly and effectively with this class of property under this Act than under the earlier Housing of the Working Classes Acts, considerable portions of which are now repealed.



SECTION VI.

LEGISLATION OF 1910 AFFECTING EDMONTON.

During the year, little or no legislation by Parliament was done. But this was quite compensated for by the issue of various Departmental Orders and Regulations, as referred to below:—

DUTIES OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Section 68 (1) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, required every County Council to appoint a Medical Officer of Health for service in their administrative County. By sub-section (2) his duties were defined as those which may be prescribed by general order of the Local Government Board and such other duties as may be assigned to him by his Council. Accordingly on July 29th, 1910, the Board issued a general order (accompanied by a circular letter) defining these duties. He "shall from time to time enquire into and report upon" the isolation hospitals in his County. The Act also makes the tenure of office secure, and part-time services are not allowed, except as School Medical Officer for the same County.

SANITARY OFFICERS' ORDER, 1910.

This was issued by the Local Government Board under date December 13th, 1910; it was accompanied by a circular letter dated December 14th, 1910, and a memorandum dated vaguely "December, 1910." The Order came into force on January, 1911, except Article X., which does not do so until April 1st, 1911. The Order is addressed not only to the Councils of the "municipal boroughs and other urban districts," but also to "the Councils of the several rural districts" in England and Wales. The circular states that the Medical Officer of Health must be regarded as the head of the Public Health (Sanitary) Department of each Council. It is a matter of regret that this Order, which replaces two Orders twenty years old (March 23rd, 1891), still permits provincial authorities to appoint persons not qualified by examination as Sanitary Inspectors. Of course the Order increases the duties of both Inspector and Medical Officer of Health, but not their salaries.

ANTITOXIN ORDER, 1910.

For information thereon refer to Section IIA, under "Diphtheria."

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

As sequels of this we have received (dated as specified) from the Local Government Board:—

(a) December 31st, 1909. A circular letter to town councils, urban and rural district councils, accompanying a memorandum explaining in some detail the provisions of the Act.

(b) January 11th, 1910. Rules made by the Local Government Board under section 39 of the Act with reference to appeals.

(c) May 3rd, 1910. A circular letter addressed to the London County Council, town councils, urban and rural district councils, enclosing the "Town Planning Procedure Regulations (England and Wales), 1910," as provided for in section 56 of the Act. There is also included a description of the methods for making objections to the approval of a scheme; see section 54 (4) of the Act.

(d) September 3rd, 1910. A circular letter addressed to town councils, councils of metropolitan boroughs and district councils, reminding them of their duty under section 17 (1) of the Act and conveying "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910," dated September 2nd, 1910, with respect to the manner in which inspections of dwellings shall be carried out.

RATS AND THE PLAGUE.

November 10th, 1910. The Local Government Board issued Regulations (with a circular letter) conferring upon all Sanitary Authorities in England and Wales powers in regard to the destruction of rats, where plague in rats is present or suspected. These were followed by a circular letter, dated 12th November, 1910, conveying a memorandum on the subject of plague by Dr. Newsholme, Chief Medical Officer of the Board, together with directions for obtaining and forwarding to the Board for free bacteriological examination material from suspected cases of plague in rodents or man.

December, 1910. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a useful leaflet, No. 244, on the best methods for the destruction of rats.

My Council caused to be circulated 12,000 copies of a pamphlet I wrote on the subject (February, 1911), this allowing one copy for each inhabited house in the district. Since 1908 steps had been taken to diminish the rats frequenting our parks and sewage farm.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

11th October, 1910. The Local Government Board issued a circular letter to urban and rural district councils pointing out the position of Authorities who had repealed section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and substituted section 51 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

Part III. (Fire Brigade) of this useful Act came into force here on 20th May, 1909. With reference to Part VII. (Police), in January, 1910, the Home Secretary wrote stating that he was not prepared to allow Sections 78 (regulation of street traffic), 80 (as to driving or leading of animals in streets), 83 (as to promenade by-laws), or 84 (licences to porters). The Council, he said, could renew their application in regard to these sections, if need arises hereafter. The Home Secretary, on the other hand, suggested the application of Section 86 (as to dealers in old metal and marine stores), and in January issued an Order putting this Section in force in Edmonton.

The Local Government Board, on 24th December, 1909, issued an Order declaring certain sections and parts of the Act to be in force from 11th February, 1910. These were :—

Sections 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32 and 33, comprised in Part II.

Sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51,
comprised in Part III.

Part IV.

Part V., and

Sections 93 and 95, comprised in Part X.

My colleague, Mr. W. F. Payne (the Clerk), has prepared and published a report, which by the use of parallel columns shows readily the consequent alterations in and additions to the legal powers of the Council arising from the issue of the above Order. It is a most useful report.

The Edmonton Urban District Council Act, 1898, is therefore repealed as regards the following Sections :—35, 46, 56 (so far as the Section relates to any subject-matter of Section 46 of the Act of 1907), 61, 63, 64 and 65.



SECTION VII.

PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL EXERCISE SUPERVISION.

1. Factories and Workshops. The premises coming under the Acts have been inspected periodically and at irregular intervals. A record of the work done will be found in the form supplied by the Home Office. It is the duty of employers to notify the Local Sanitary Authorities twice a year of the names and addresses of their out-workers. These out-workers are visited, and particulars kept in the appropriate register.

Fire. The factories, as well as public halls, are visited from time to time by Mr. Croasdell, Superintendent of our Fire Brigade, who, on request, tests the fire appliances.

2. Common Lodging Houses. There is only one in the district. It has accommodation for men only, and is an ancient structure, but I have always found it nicely kept. Mrs. Wash, the old keeper, died, and her son-in-law, Sydney Charles Slater, has been registered under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as keeper. This Act gives the Local Authority better control over the keepers of these houses; the most important provision is that persons newly registered as "keepers" can only be so registered for a period not exceeding one year, which registration is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Authority.

3. Houses let in Lodgings. The by-laws were revised and sealed by the Council in September, 1906. A large number of houses come within their scope. The formation of a register thereof containing all the required particulars will entail a vast amount of work at the first, and, later on, owing to the constant changes taking place in this class of house, a good deal of time must be devoted by the Inspectors—both out-of-doors to supervision of the tenements, and in the office to keeping the register correct and up-to-date in its information. This will produce a great increase in the work of the Sanitary Department and will necessitate the appointment of at least one additional male inspector to carry it out satisfactorily. This is the *sixth* year this recommendation has appeared in the Annual Report.

4. Slaughter-Houses. There are six on the register, two of old registration, one who had a seven years' license granted him in 1908, and three with licenses renewed annually. The annual licenses expire at the beginning of March. One old one was, in November, transferred from Mr. Fish

to Mr. Durrant, on annual tenure. In February, Mrs. Mitchell was granted an annual license at 31, Hertford Road; her late husband had held one there for many years.

5. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. There are only two cow-keepers now in the district, the same as last year; and only 24 cows are owned by these keepers. Veterinary inspection of the cows is not undertaken in this district, either by my Council or the County Council. There were 59 purveyors of milk on our register at the end of the year.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, empowers that Council to examine cows outside the County of London suspected to be suffering from disease of the udder, that is, when the milk from these cows is sent to London for sale. So far as I know, Edmonton sends no milk thither.

In February, in accordance with the D. C. and M. Order, 1885, advertisement was inserted in the local paper, "The Tottenham Herald," drawing public attention to the need and method of registration with the Local Authority of persons who desire to act as dairymen, cowkeepers, or purveyors of milk in Edmonton Urban District.

6. Unsound Food. Inspector Winter and myself hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Foods. My Inspectors regularly, and I myself at (purposely) irregular intervals, visit the coster stalls on the Green and at Angel Bridge. The officials of the Middlesex County Council frequently take samples of milk, food, and drugs from tradesmen in Edmonton, and successful prosecutions have been instituted by the County when adulteration or substitution was revealed on analysis by the County chemists. On 2nd March a tubercular cow was seized in a butcher's slaughter-house. On the 19th May the case was taken into Police Court, but was dismissed, each side paying its own costs. The Magistrates appeared to think the Council were quite justified in bringing the case to trial, but they believed the slaughterman's sworn statement, "No meat was passed from the slaughter-house to the shop unless the master-butcher had inspected the same." That the condition of the animal was one of extensive tubercular disease was admitted by the defendant.

7. Offensive Trades. None of the six trades specified in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are carried on in the district. A circular on this subject was sent to all Local Authorities in October.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The work done during 1910 is set out in the list below:—

Outworkers' Premises—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. check cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbin supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drinking water cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							— 10

Work-rooms—

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Workrooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. check cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							— 9

Factories—

Room ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
New urinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New lavatory basins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s repaired and improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							— 15

Laundries—

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. check cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ironers removed from drying room	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							— 3

Bake-houses—

Bakehouse floor re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Troughs placed on castors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stable paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour lofts cleansed and improved	2
W.C. check cistern repaired	1
							— 7

Total items	44
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FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES and HOMEWORK.

I. INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors (Male and Female).

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.†
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	39	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	248	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part III of this Report)		
Total	287	...

† In all cases verbal notice has produced the desired result without written notices being required.

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:		
Want of cleanliness... ..	5	5
Want of ventilation	4	4
Overcrowding	2	2
Want of drainage of floors... ..	1	1
Other nuisances	4	4
† Sanitary accommodation :		
insufficient	1	1
unsuitable or defective	16	16
not separate for sexes	1	1
Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts :		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	5	5
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part III. of this Report)	1	1
Total	40	40

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council. The standards of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced, and are those advised by the Home Office.

III. HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.							Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Outwork in Unwhole- some Premises.	Outwork in Infected Premises.	
	Lists received from Employers. Once in the Year.		Addresses of Outworkers.		Forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	In- stances Made.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Received from other Councils.							
		Contractors.	Workmen.								
Wearing Apparel —	134	...	176	...	2	2		
(1) Making, &c.	5	...	4	...	...	...
Lacework	1	...	1	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers	5	...	5	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	2	...	3	...	...	...
Fur Pulling	4	...	5	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c.	9	...	8	...	...	...
Paper Bags and Boxes	4	...	6	...	...	...
Brush Making		
Total	164	...	208	...	2	2		

IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops and Places 42	144
Outworkers 102	
Bakehouses	30
Laundries	9
Total number of Workshops on Register at end of 1910	183

V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5).	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	2
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	1

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Nett Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents beyond the District.	NETT DRATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.†
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered in the District.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	47,166	1,606	34·00	301	168·10	983	20·80	307	268	42	757	16·00
1901	44,911	1,640	36·50	271	139·00	787	15·20	233	183	70	674	15·00
1902	50,358	1,747	34·67	251	143·67	1006	19·90	270	161	56	901	17·88
1903	52,139	1,846	35·40	259	140·30	844	15·60	248	194	74	724	13·88
1904	53,358	1,891	35·40	306	161·80	1050	18·90	361	298	93	845	15·80
1905	54,606	1,947	35·63	250	128·00	868	15·20	304	248	108	728	13·34
1906	56,818	1,881	33·10	235	124·93	915	15·55	337	256	124	783	13·78
1907	59,434	1,923	31·28	216	112·32	977	15·89	392	309	124	792	13·32
1908	60,182	2,000	32·16	213	106·50	902	14·50	376	297	129	732	12·16
1909	61,164	1,871	29·62	168	93·18	890	14·09	397	325	110	675	11·03
Averages for 10 years 1900-1909	54,014	1,835	33·78	247	131·78	922	16·56	322	254	93	761	14·22
1910	61,741	1,961 <i>a</i>	30·50	131	69·76	872	13·56	480 479	376 349	94	587	9·51

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated gross population, and in Column 13 on estimated nett population.

The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons dying in the district whilst away from their permanent home; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who at the time of their decease were temporarily residing outside Edmonton.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

† This rate is the nett one, uncorrected for age and sex.

a Births registered in the District, uncorrected for Public Institutions.

~~*b* Including one Strand Union Schools' Official, who died in Napsbury Asylum.~~

The nett births of children from Edmonton mothers inside and outside the district numbered 1878. This figure produces a birth-rate per 1,000 of the nett population of 30·42.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	3,863	At Census of 1901.
Total population at all ages	...	46,899	
Total population at all ages (excluding Workhouses)	...	44,911	
Number of inhabited houses	...	7,795	
Average number of persons per house (excluding Workhouses)	...	5·76	

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

Edmonton Union Workhouse Infirmary.
Strand Union Workhouse Infirmary.

II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.

Enfield and Edmonton Joint Hospital at Winchmore Hill.
Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital (South Mimms).
Middlesex County Asylums.

III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.

Tottenham Hospital.
Metropolitan Hospitals.
etc.

The Edmonton Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities and of the Edmonton and Strand Union Workhouses and Strand Schools in 1910 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1 Whole District.				2 Bury Street.				3 Church Street.				4 Fore Street.				5 Undistributed.				6 Edmonton Union and Infirmary.				7 Strand Union and School.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1904	53358	1891	845	306	18468	632	287	114	16593	596	295	106	18297	663	257	86	...	...	6	...	831	50	311	15	1339	5	50	...
1905	54606	1947	728	250	19014	660	240	99	16468	621	262	76	19124	666	219	74	...	...	7	1	897	70	263	4	1481	6	41	1
1906	56816	1881	783	248	18570	643	264	91	18415	575	230	64	19607	585	278	89	...	...	11	2	898	73	290	2	1350	5	47	...
1907	59434	1924	792	225	18981	703	256	74	19522	559	257	70	20722	662	272	81	...	...	7	...	911	77	339	15	1339	3	54	1
1908	60182	2000	732	227	19739	654	267	73	19499	621	242	65	20736	656	211	73	...	...	12	...	932	88	311	12	1280	6	63	1
1909	61164	1871	675	182	20157	655	230	67	19677	577	219	68	21101	571	222	47	...	...	4	...	1019	87	344	19	1214	2	53	1
1910	61741	1961	587	140	20482	655	218	49	20022	623	181	42	20920	600	184	48	...	...	4	1	1740	98	432	32	1139	5	48	...

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the last private addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					1 Bury Street Ward.	2 Church Street Ward.	3 Fore Street Ward. 2 w.	1 Bury Street Ward.	2 Church Street Ward.	3 Fore Street Ward. 2 w.	4 Total cases removed to Hsptl.
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 65								65 and upwds.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	52	...	31	2	2	2	16	21	15	13	17	14	44
Erysipelas	55	5	5	26	8	7	32	7	16	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	156	1	106	6	8	33	42	33	81	41	30	79	150
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	37	...	12	13	8	6	22	6	9	17	4	6	27
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever..	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	305	8	59	154	28	48	113	69	123	71	51	99	221

Isolation Hospitals :—

1. Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital in South Mimms Rural District. There are 250 beds available for Patients from the areas of the constituent Authorities, and no others are admitted. The beds are not apportioned in any way to particular districts.
2. Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital at World's End, Winchmore Hill, in the Urban District of Enfield. The accommodation on December 31st, 1910, was stated by the Medical Superintendent to be :—Scarlet Fever, 98 beds ; Diphtheria, 39 beds ; Enteric Fever, 14 beds ; and Observation, block of 12 cubicles. Total, 163 beds.
3. Clavering's Farm (Edmonton District) has emergency building for ten males and six females,

TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
2	Measles ...	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever ...	1	4	5	...	3	2	...	...	...
5	Epidemic Influenza ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
6	Whooping Cough ...	3	6	9	5	3	1	...	...	...
7	Diphtheria ...	2	2	4	...	1	3	...	...	...
8	Enteric Fever ...	3	3	6	...	...	2	1	2	1
10	Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	9	6	15	12	3	...	...	...	...
11	Epidemic Enteritis ...	5	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	...
15	Tetanus ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Syphilis ...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Puerperal Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
23	Pyæmia ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Infective Endocarditis...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
25	<i>Other Allied Diseases</i> ...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...
27	Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
29	Tuberculosis of Brain...	7	2	9	1	5	3	...	...	...
30	Tuberculosis of Larynx	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
31	Phthisis ...	23	27	50	...	...	2	17	29	2
32	Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
33	General Tuberculosis ...	7	5	12	4	5	3	...	...	...
34	Other forms Tuberculosis	4	2	6	...	1	1	...	3	1
35	<i>Other Infective Diseases</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Acute Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
42	Chronic Alcoholism ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
45	Osteo-arthritis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
46	Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Cancer ...	12	21	33	...	...	...	1	22	10
48	Diabetes Mellitus ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	5	2
51	Anæmia ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
52	Lymphadenoma ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
53	Premature Birth ...	19	11	30	30	...	...	...	...	...
55	Debility at Birth ...	2	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
56	Atelectasis ...	3	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
57	<i>Congenital Defects</i> ...	8	3	11	10	1	...	...	...	...
58	Want of Breast Milk ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	6	12	18	18	18	...	...	...	...
60	Dentition ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
61	Rickets... ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

Death, during year 1910.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
6	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	1
...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
3	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
22	20	8	...	2	17	37	6	...	43	...	6
1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
4	6	2	...	5	3	4	...	...	4	...	1
2	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	...	6	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
12	12	9	...	6	8	38	3	...	41	...	...
1	4	2	...	1	1	3	1	...	4	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	8	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	2
1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
4	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	5	4	1	2	6	10	...	...	10	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
62	Old Age, Senile Decay	6	17	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
63	Convulsions ...	6	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
64	Meningitis ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
66	Apoplexy ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
67	Softening of Brain ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
68	Hemiplegia ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
69	Genl. Paralysis of Insane	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
70	Other Forms of Insanity	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
72	Cerebral Tumour ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
73	Epilepsy ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
75	Locomotor Ataxy ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
76	Paraplegia ...	4	3	7	...	1	...	1	3	2
77	<i>Other forms, Brain Diseases</i>	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
78	Otitis ...	4	1	5	...	...	2	...	3	...
82	Endocarditis ...	5	13	18	...	...	...	3	13	2
84	Angina Pectoris ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
85	Aneurism ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	1
86	Senile Gangrene ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
90	<i>Other Diseases,</i> <i>Heart and Vessels</i>	23	25	48	..	1	1	2	24	20
94	Acute Bronchitis ...	7	7	14	5	1	...	...	3	5
95	Chronic Bronchitis ...	16	11	27	...	...	...	...	11	16
96	Lobar Pneumonia ...	4	5	9	1	2	...	1	4	1
97	Lobular Pneumonia ...	8	13	21	11	4	...	1	1	4
98	Pneumonia ...	16	7	23	3	7	...	...	10	3
99	Emphysema, Asthma ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
100	Pleurisy ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
101	<i>Other Diseases,</i> <i>Respiratory System</i>	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
102	<i>Diseases of Mouth and</i> <i>Annexa</i> ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
106	Other Dis. of Stomach	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
107	Enteritis ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
108	Appendicitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
109	Obstruction of Intestine	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	3	2
111	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	3	8	...	...	...	1	5	2
112	Other Diseases of Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
113	Peritonitis ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	...

Death, during year 1910.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
8	3	12	...	1	7	57	9	...	66	...	...
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1
1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	4	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	...	6	...	...
2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1
2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	4	...	...	3	6	...	...	6	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
5	6	7	...	3	3	11	2	...	13	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
16	16	16	...	3	9	30	8	...	38	...	5
4	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
10	5	11	1	2	9	24	5	...	29	...	...
4	4	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	7	...	2
6	9	6	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	6
8	11	4	...	1	6	5	...	...	5	...	4
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	3
4	2	2	...	1	4	7	...	...	7	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
115	<i>Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands</i>	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
116	Acute Nephritis ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	1
117	Bright's Disease ...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	7	6
118	Calculus ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
119	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
120	<i>Other Dis., Urinary System</i>	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
123	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Abortion, Miscarriage	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
131	<i>Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth</i>	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
132	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
133	<i>Other Dis., Osseous System</i>	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
136	Pemphigus ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Accidents and Negligence :</i>									
139	In Vehicular Traffic ...	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	2	...
142	In Building Operations	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
144	By Weapons & Implemts.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
145	Burns and Scalds ...	1	5	6	...	4	1	...	1	...
147	Surgical Narcosis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
150	Drowning ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
151	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
153	Falls not specified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Suicides :</i>									
157	By Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	By Hanging & Strangltn.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
160	By Drowning ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
161	By Shooting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	By Cut or Stab ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
163	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
165	By other and unspecified methods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	Ill defined and unspecified causes	4	1	5	...	1	...	1	2	1
	Total ...	300	287	587	140	56	31	34	203	123

Death, during year 1910.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	6	...	...
4	2	7	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3
218	181	184	4	94	104	328	48	...	376	4	83

*

* Includes one, an official, who died in Napsbury Asylum.

TABLE VI.

Table showing the Number of Cases Notified and the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases for the year 1910, and ten preceding years.

DISEASE.	1910.		1909.		1908.		1907.		1906.		1905.		1904.		1903.		1902.		1901.		1900.	
	Pop. 61,741		Pop. 61,164		Pop. 60,182		Pop. 59,434		Pop. 56,818		Pop. 54,606		Pop. 53,358		Pop. 52,139		Pop. 50,388		Pop. 44,911		Pop. 47,166	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Notifiable.	155	5	283	4	308	12	231	8	383	13	259	6	4	3	1	2	701	120	13	3	...	4

Non-notifiable.	...	22	...	37	...	41	...	32	...	114	...	56	...	151	...	61	...	46	...	71	...	68
	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	10	...	14	...	8	...	29	...	39	...	74
	...	3	...	8	...	19	...	21	...	19	...	27	...	28	...	10	...	19	...	15	...	7
	...	9	...	13	...	15	...	39	...	8	...	30	...	7	...	19	...	20	...	3	...	30
	...	3	...	17	...	9	...	14	...	9	...	9	...	10	...	2	...	8	...	6	...	55
	...	50	...	43	...	54	...	53	...	65	...	42	...	71	...	58	...	45	...	38	...	64
	...	31	...	26	...	35	...	34	...	38	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

+ The seven principal Zymotic Diseases on the deaths from which the Zymotic death-rate is based. Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts have been in force since March 1st, 1891.

Before 1906, although their notifications were included, deaths in the Strand Union and amongst non-residents in the Edmonton Union were excluded from this table.

Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District are included. Our Isolation Hospitals are all outside the District.

Compulsory Notification of Phthisis began on January 1st, 1909, as far as paupers are concerned.

District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1910.

Name of sanitary district.	Inspections.					Notices				Dwelling houses.					Houses let in lodgings. (tenement houses.)		Common lodging houses.			Canal boats used as dwell- ings.		Moveable dwellings, caravans, tents, &c.			
	Number of premises inspected on complaint.	Number of premises inspected in connection with infectious diseases.	Number of premises under periodical in- spec- tion.	Houses inspected from house-to-house.	Total number of inspections and re-inspec- tions made.	Cautinary or intimation notices given.	Statutory orders issued.	Summonses served.	Convictions obtained.	Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, &c.	a Closed as unfit for habitation. (a) As result of action under H. T. & P. Act, 1909. (b) Otherwise.	b Re-opened after repairs, alterations, &c.	Demolished (not under H. W. C. Acts nor H. & T. P. Act).	Illegal underground dwellings vacated.	Number registered under bye-Laws.	Number of contraventions.	Number registered under bye-laws.	Number of inspections made.	Number of contraventions.	Number registered under the acts.	Number of contraventions of regulations.	Number observed during the year.	Number of nuisances therefrom abated.	Number moved from district.	
EDMONTON.	397	298	370	314	14278	612	263	7 (1 withdrawn)	5	107	18	6	15	1	114	...	Not a registration authority.		5	343	...	343

District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1910.

EDMONTON.	30		Number in District.		Contraventions of factory acts.		Bake-houses.		Slaughter-houses.				Cow-sheds. The cows are out at pasture during the greater part of the year.					Dairies and milkshops.				Unsound food.						Samples taken (if any) by the district local authority.		Adulterated food.		Offensive trades.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	6		Number on register.		Number of inspections made.		When Slaughtering expected.		:		Contraventions of bye-laws.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1910.

Name of sanitary district.	Water supply and water service.										Drainage and sewerage of existing buildings.									
	Wells.			Cisterns.				Percentage of houses supplied from public water service.			New provided.		Cleansed, repaired, covered, &c.		Draw-taps placed on rains.		Percentage of houses supplied on constant system.		Number of samples obtained for analysis, (a) from local wells (b) from public supply.	
	New sunk.	Cleansed, repaired, &c.	Closed as polluted.	Percentage of houses supplied from public water service.			..	30	23	100%	..	Number of samples obtained for analysis, (a) from local wells (b) from public supply.								
EDMONTON.	99.3	..	30	23	100%	..	Number of samples obtained for analysis, (a) from local wells (b) from public supply.										
	99.9	190	99.9	393	267	83	21	11	64	52	these are emptied and cleansed periodically.	10	..				
	Examined, tested, exposed, &c.		Unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.		Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.		New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed.		Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired.		Disconnecting traps or chambers inserted.		Reconstructed.		Rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed, &c.		Abolished, and drain connected to sewer.		Percentage of houses draining into sewers.	
	Water closets.		Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles.		Repaired, supplied with water, or otherwise improved.		Percentage of houses provided with water closets.		Drains.		Drains.		Drains.		Cesspools.		Cesspools.		Percentage of houses draining into sewers.	
	Water closets.		Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles.		Repaired, supplied with water, or otherwise improved.		Percentage of houses provided with water closets.		Drains.		Drains.		Drains.		Cesspools.		Cesspools.		Percentage of houses draining into sewers.	
	Water closets.		Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles.		Repaired, supplied with water, or otherwise improved.		Percentage of houses provided with water closets.		Drains.		Drains.		Drains.		Cesspools.		Cesspools.		Percentage of houses draining into sewers.	
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District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex--Sanitary Work, 1910.

Name of sanitary district.	Disinfection.			Dust.				Sundry nuisances abated.								
	Rooms disinfected (a) ordinary infectious diseases, (b) phthisis.	Rooms stripped and cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed, (a) Ordinary infectious disease, (b) Phthisis.	New bins provided.	How frequently is dust removed from each house ?	Number of complaints of non-removal received.	Tipping on Council's Sewage Farm.	Method of disposal (a) destructor, (b) by tipping (c) other, state method.	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulation of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaved or repaired.	Other nuisances.
EDMONTON.	a 276 b 33	80 ..	a 3924 b 131	80	Weekly.	35										

Edmonton Urban District.

REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1910.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, EDMONTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work done in the Public Health Department for the year 1910, by your Inspectors and staff.

Another year has passed, and the law remains unaltered with reference to the ever-worrying "Sewer" question.

The unsatisfactory position in which Urban Sanitary Authorities are placed by reason of the fact that while we are endeavouring to ensure better drainage construction being carried out, our efforts are frustrated by the lack of unity in legal decisions in fixing the responsibility of certain combined systems of drainage serving private property on Sanitary Authorities.

It is a question which, without delay, should be pressed upon Parliament by strong united action upon the part of Authorities concerned, with a view to an amendment of the law being obtained, and I hope I may not be considered to be speaking too plainly when I say it is monstrous that local authorities should be made responsible for drainage work on private property. The effect of the law with regard to this question has greatly retarded the work.

The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, has assisted us somewhat, especially where two or more owners are concerned. The combined system has been found to work well, especially when all the connections discharge separately into a proper inspection chamber.

Experience has taught me that where terraced streets of houses (especially small property) are built, and old streets exist, there is a distinct advantage that they should have the drainage in a combined system at the rear of the houses, and thus avoid drains beneath buildings, and innumerable connections with the public sewer. The following is a list of the drainage work carried out:—

Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	...	...	...	...	393
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	267
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	83
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	21
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Disconnecting traps or chambers inserted	...	...	...	...	64
Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	51
Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	10

The dual system continues to give rise to troubles, as we still get pollution in the surface water drains, which, I need hardly mention takes some considerable time to trace before the defects can be found.

The usual flushing of sewers and combined drains is carried out, and the special flushing of the channels in the main road on Sunday mornings, during the hot weather, with disinfectants and deodorants, especially where the costers' barrows stand, and where vehicles draw up, has been continued.

DUST COLLECTION.

The collection of dust is still carried out by contract. The district for the purpose of collecting is divided into three parts. There are six vans employed, with extra picking up vans for holidays, etc.

The dust is still deposited on the Council's Sewage Farm, and is used for raising and lightening the land. The waste products, such as tin and iron ware are sold to a company who recover the metal. The bones, rags, glass, etc., are given to a man on the dust shoot, who, in return, levels the dust deposited on the various parts of the farm.

The number of bona-fide complaints are few, and each case is at once investigated.

The number of van loads of dust collected during the year was 3,739.

Number of complaints and requisitions 70.

Approximate weight of refuse removed, 7,000 tons.

Amount received for waste material, old tin, and iron ware, £25 19s. 5d.

Number of dustbins supplied on notice, 80.

As I have before remarked, the work cannot be thoroughly supervised unless a dust-foreman be appointed to follow the dust rounds of the district, there being so many difficulties to overcome.

The practice of spraying the dust vans during the hot weather with a solution of chlorinated water was continued with good effect, as I found it prevented the flies from clinging to the vans on the return journey, while it freshened and disinfected the vans.

The time is not far distant when I hope a dust destructor will be in evidence, as, judging from the results obtained from the working of destructors in several districts, this would be an advantage, and enable a very offensive product to be effectually disposed of.

MORTUARY.

During the year, the total number of bodies received was 99, a decrease on the preceding year of 21. Of this number 12 were deposited by undertakers to await burial.

There were 87 bodies deposited by order of the Coroner, and an inquest was held in each case; 86 post-mortem examinations were held.

It was necessary to detain the bodies in 21 instances, as there was no proper accommodation at the homes of the relatives.

11 cases were notified to the Relieving Officer for burial by the Parish.

A small additional room, or a temporary building attached to the mortuary would be of great service for storage purposes, as at the present time the mortuary shells and requisites are often in the way when many bodies have to be accommodated.

In my last report I mentioned that the Mortuary attendant's residence was some ten minutes walk from the Mortuary. His duties call him there by day and night. May I therefore again suggest that a residence adjoining the Town Hall be provided for him, and that his salary be adjusted accordingly. This would facilitate his operations generally, and, being on the spot, he could keep a closer watch on the Council's property.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances that arise from smoke in this district are few. Observations are made from time to time, and nine nuisances were detected, only two, however, were serious.

In one case, the owner has since installed a powerful gas engine, and in the other case a large brick shaft has been erected to a much greater height.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE URINALS, WATER-TROUGHS, &c.

There are three water troughs and 3 drinking fountains that receive daily cleansing. One water trough and two fountains have been added during the year.

I regret to say the waste-pipes and taps have been wilfully damaged, and I have communicated with the police with a view of endeavouring to catch the offenders.

The whole of the public urinals connected with public-houses, etc., have been periodically inspected, and much additional attention has been given to the cleansing, with good results.

The convenience for both sexes at Angel Road continues to be much patronised, although it does not yet pay the cost of maintenance. The amount collected from the w.c.'s, etc., was £118 1s. 7d., about £12 beyond last year.

Both male and female attendants continue to carry out their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and they greatly appreciate the Council's generosity in making the working week one of six days instead of seven.

I had hoped before now to have seen the proposed convenience for both sexes in evidence on The Green, indeed, the necessity for such accommodation is very apparent. Complaints were received as to nuisances arising from lack of proper accommodation here, and special observations were made during the year. I found the complaints received were fully justified.

I regret that an opportunity has not yet presented itself for placing a convenience at the northern end of the district, although there is a three-place urinal belonging to the premises known as the "Cock" public-house, which is much used by the general public. A convenience here would be of great public service.

TEMPORARY HOSPITAL, CLAVERINGS FARM.

We were threatened with small-pox towards the close of the year, and the Hospital was immediately prepared for an emergency, but I am pleased to say up till the present has not been required.

The Council are no doubt aware that the steam disinfector, in which all clothing from infected houses in the district is disinfected, adjoins the temporary hospital, where the caretaker resides, and even if the temporary buildings were not there it would be necessary to have someone in residence near, or such a valuable apparatus would soon suffer.

The caretaker of the temporary hospital also has charge of the disinfecting apparatus, and disinfects all clothing brought there, and to reiterate my report of last year, a change might be brought about with advantage by removing the temporary disinfecting station from the temporary hospital and erecting a proper disinfecting station, where steam is available night and day, and in considering a new disinfecting station, provision should be made for persons under the Verminous Act and the Children's Act. A small laundry might be added for washing blankets, etc., that have been disinfected after infectious disease.

REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL, DISINFECTION, &c.

The following work has been carried out in connection with infectious disease :—

Number of journeys of ambulance to remove patients to joint hospital, Winchmore Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Number of journeys of ambulance to remove patients to other hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of journeys of bedding van to remove infected bedding	...						184
Number of journeys of bedding van to return bedding after disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Number of journeys of brougham to fetch patients from hospital to their homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Number of patients returned to their homes from the hospital by the brougham	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...					276
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...				3,510
Number of articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...				394
Number of books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of rooms disinfected after phthisis	...	...	...	...			33
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected after phthisis	...						88
Number of articles of bedding, etc., destroyed after phthisis	...						43

It is gratifying to know that the Joint Board is still considering the advisability of providing an ambulance service directly connected with the hospital, and properly equipped with attendants for the removal of patients. This will be of great benefit when carried into effect.

The number of applicants during the year for disinfectant fluid and powder was 28,416. We still continue to take the address of every applicant. It therefore appears that the public continue to appreciate the Council's generosity. Every endeavour is made to instruct applicants in the method of using the disinfectants in a proper manner, and doubtless, if the practice of giving out disinfectants was discontinued it would to a great extent discourage cleanliness.

Sometimes in the course of inspection it has been found that the occupier has no soap wherewith to cleanse floors, etc., and was without the means to purchase it. In these cases a small piece of soap has been supplied.

COLLECTION OF FISH OFFAL.

The method of collecting fish offal in this district continues to be much appreciated as it is found that directly a fish dealer comes into the district he soon makes application for the Council's air-tight receptacles. The number of collections varies with the weather or the supply or demand for fish.

The charge for the collection and loan of each pail is fourpence, and although this does not cover the cost, it has proved very beneficial in assisting to abate the nuisance, inseparable from this kind of business.

The fish offal is treated with lime and buried at your Council's Sewage Farm. In districts where refuse destructors are in use, this offal is destroyed with the refuse.

The senior clerk calls on the various fish dealers once a week, and gives a receipt for monies taken.

The artificial manure firm that I was hoping would take over this collection cannot yet see their way clear to make it pay; however, I am still hoping this will be brought about in the near future.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The number of slaughterhouses on the register remains the same as last year, viz., 6. During the year one old firm of butchers sold their business to another trader, and as the license was originally granted to a man who is deceased, I informed the new tradesman the old license had died also (quoting the

decision in the High Courts), and informed him if he wished to continue slaughtering it would be necessary for him to apply for a new license under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.

He made the application, and was granted the license. Therefore, we have now five licensed under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, and only one old registered slaughterhouse. The access to this latter one is bad, although the butcher generally confines the slaughtering of animals to sheep and pigs.

The power of licensing slaughterhouses for a given time gives the Council much more control over these places.

The whole of these are frequently inspected, and are kept in a cleanly condition.

In making the usual inspection of slaughterhouses, Inspector Winter found an animal being dressed that was diseased. He sent for me, and we carefully examined the whole of the carcase, and found the animal had suffered from generalised tuberculosis.

The slaughterman had been specially instructed not to remove any parts of the animal in question from the slaughterhouse, but on getting together the organs, etc., for removal to the Town Hall, I found the tongue had been removed, and on questioning the slaughterman it was found lying on a dish in the cold store.

The whole of the carcase, organs, etc., were taken before a Justice, and an order obtained for its destruction. Proceedings were taken against the owner, but the case was dismissed without costs, the Magistrates believing the sworn statement of the owner of the animal that no meat was passed from the slaughterhouses to the shop unless it was personally inspected, and she being away at the time of slaughter had not had an opportunity to see it.

During the year, the following unsound foods have been condemned and destroyed:—

March 3rd	...	...	...	1 carcase of beef
March 22nd	...	...	...	1 barrel of apples
March 29th	...	...	...	2 boxes cod's roe
March 29th	...	...	...	1 trunk haddocks
June 1st	...	...	...	10 boxes kippers
June 10th	...	...	...	1 case skate
June 13th	...	...	...	2 boxes kippers
June 22nd	...	...	...	22 smoked haddocks
July 8th	...	...	...	1 case skate wings

Aug. 13th	...	...	...	...	1 box kippers
Sept. 6th	...	...	...	...	1 box kippers
Sept. 13th	...	...	...	...	1 trunk haddock
Oct. 1st	...	...	...	...	1 box kippers
Oct. 6th	...	...	...	...	1 trunk haddock
Oct. 7th	...	...	...	...	1 trunk cod
Oct. 28th	...	...	...	...	2 bags brussel sprouts
Nov. 1st	...	...	...	...	8 boxes kippers
Dec. 6th	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. brussel sprouts
Dec. 6th	...	...	...	...	4 bags brussel sprouts

Herewith I append a statement of the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by the Middlesex County Council's Inspector for this district, kindly supplied by the Middlesex County Council:—

				Samples Taken.	Samples Adulterated.			
Butter	...	...	...	122	1
Milk	...	...	...	78	3
Skimmed Milk		...	...	1	1	
Lard	...	...	...	1	1
Drugs	...	...	...	1	—
Prosecutions	4	Convictions	4
Fines	£12	6	0		

The stalls and shops where fish, fruit and foods are exposed for sale for human consumption are regularly inspected.

DAIRIES. COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of cowkeepers on the register remains the same as last year, viz., 2. The number of cows kept 24, and these are out to graze during the greater portion of the year.

There are 59 dairymen and milksellers. During the year 12 applications and one transfer as purveyors of milk were made, these were all placed on the register.

The whole of these have been inspected from time to time with a view of seeing that cleanliness was observed.

Two milksellers were written to, and we have had them under special observation, but the conditions under which they carry out their business is now much improved.

No doubt in my mind the local authority should possess much more stringent powers than they do at present, as only those certificated, and liable to being endorsed, should be allowed to sell milk or other foods.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

There are 70 premises in the district where this commodity is sold, an increase of five on last year. In three instances the ice cream is manufactured outside the district and brought in to be sold. It is sold from 67 shops and 3 private houses.

The whole of these have been inspected during the summer months.

One vendor (Italian) who gave us much trouble last year, and who was continually on the move, has now moved into another district.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

The work under this Act requires special attention, and has already entailed a lot of labour.

In the early part of the year, two houses were demolished by the owner, on representation to him of the powers of this Act. There were also thirteen others demolished.

Ten houses were in a very dilapidated condition. I had correspondence with the owner, and we had many interviews, and in the end the whole of these were put into a thoroughly sound condition. I am afraid not long to remain so in this particular vicinity.

There were also 18 houses on which closing orders were made, and which are still under consideration.

It will be necessary if this work is to continue satisfactorily to appoint an additional assistant inspector.

There are several other houses under observation to be dealt with under this Act, and which no doubt will be taken into consideration during the coming year.

PREVENTION OF DAMPNESS.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the remedying nuisances from dampness :—

Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters repaired	...	...	...	70
Water fittings repaired	...	...	...	27
New sinks or existing sinks repaired	...	...	...	58
Washhouse floors paved or repaired	...	...	...	38
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	7
Yards or forecourts paved or repaired	...	...	...	133
Dampcourses provided, whole of house	...	...	...	2
Whole of site concreted, and new floors to whole of house	...	...	...	2

OVERCROWDING, VERMINOUS CASES, &c.

During the year there were 24 *bonâ fide* cases of over-crowding, which were all abated by either written or verbal notice. Some of these were old offenders.

There were 16 cases of dirty and verminous children notified from the schools by the School Medical Officer, and several were notified by the teachers.

It is strange that in some instances we find the premises, bedding, etc., are fairly clean, while in others, the general condition is filthy in the extreme.

In 11 cases I had the bedding removed and disinfected.

A decided improvement has been found in many of the homes, but there are seven cases in which the conditions seem chronic, and who are continually on the move.

The information received from the schools is welcomed, but unfortunately there are not enough assistants to devote much time to the work.

WATERCOURSES, DITCHES, &c.

The usual periodical inspection of these has taken place, and, due to the extra culverting of these watercourses, I am pleased to say the nuisances are diminishing.

The short portion of the watercourse adjoining Eldon Road Schools requires much attention, and I hope 1911 will see this culverted, as this at times seems to be a dumping ground for offensive matter.

There were 192 dead animals, and offensive accumulations removed and buried.

PIG-KEEPING.

The business of pig-keeping is on the increase. There are 24 persons keeping pigs, varying from 1 to 60, so that we have at least 500 pigs in this district, not counting those kept by the two large institutions. The whole of these pigs are kept outside the limit of the by-laws with respect to keeping pigs near dwelling-houses.

Nuisances have arisen, and have been dealt with at once, but they require much attention.

GIPSIES.

Year by year I have to comment on the continual nuisance caused by these favoured people, classed as gipsies, but who are, generally speaking, indescribable. A few are respectable, and only visit occasionally, but most of them are being continually moved and removed, causing expense to the rates, to which these nomads contribute nothing.

We have received numbers of complaints as to their filthy habits and language, and still we are powerless to effectually deal with them.

Some of them, through being constantly removed, went into houses during the winter months, and these we immediately found overcrowded.

I can only reiterate my former remarks that morality is practically an unknown quantity, and if it were not for the fresh air and open life they lead, serious trouble would result to the community. To see 10 to 20 vans and tents together is a common occurrence, and this means nearly 100 human beings without water supply or sanitary convenience of any kind. In my opinion, every owner, or responsible owner of a van, should be registered, and be compelled to have a registered number on the van and a certificate identifying the owner and the number of the van, similar to canal boats used as dwellings. This would prevent them issuing fictitious names and continually evading the law. The *bonâ fide* showman, who has a valuable equipment, and lives in a van, keeping it in a most creditable condition, is subject to expensive license, rent of land, payment of water rate, and strict supervision: yet the so-called gipsy is allowed to go scot free.

Application was made for summonses against three of the worst offenders, but before the summons could be served they cleared off.

CANAL BOATS.

During the year I inspected 34 canal boats, and found five contraventions, four of these have been remedied.

The contraventions were as follows:—

- 1, no certificate produced.
- 1, dirty condition of cabin.
- 1, cabin floor defective.
- 2, cabins required painting.

The work done in connection with canal boats is annually supervised by H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats.

The canal is situated practically on the outskirts of the district, and away from any populous part, consequently the inspection takes up much more time than would otherwise be the case if the canal passed through the centre of the town.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, &c.

The number of inspections of bakehouses, workshops, factories, etc., is included in your Medical Officer's report, as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, also, the tabulated statement of work done under its various headings, in the form required by the Medical Officer of Health for the County Council of Middlesex.

I have curtailed this report as much as possible, most of the work done in the department being quoted by your Medical Officer of Health in his annual report.

All possible care has been taken to prevent discrepancies as to the number of visits shown in the tabulated statement. There are a great many things done which cannot well come under any definite heading, all of which take time, and need the supervision of the Department. A great many nuisances have been abated, from the keeping of chickens, rabbits, pigeons, dogs, goats, etc., close to the backs of houses. In some instances where the occupier's attention has been called by your Inspectors to the seriousness of such nuisance, the animals have been at once removed further away from the premises. Each case is, however, dealt with on its merits. Many improvements and additions are necessary to be added to the powers of the Sanitary Authority for dealing with the keeping of animals about dwelling-houses. I should like to see a by-law for preventing the keeping of animals, except in yards of sufficient open

character, and under regulated conditions as to structures and distance from a dwelling. This, I consider is a question connected with the sanitary progress upon which a large number of the public require enlightenment.

It once more gives me pleasure to record the valuable assistance rendered me by Messrs. Winter and Graves, your Assistant Inspectors, and also by Miss Hudson, your Assistant Inspector and Health Visitor. No one appreciates their efforts more than myself, as their work requires the utmost tact and courtesy.

I should much like to see all qualified and experienced Assistant Inspectors given similar powers as an Inspector of Nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875, as they could then act more independently. The present law curtails their powers to some extent, and necessitates your Inspector of Nuisances having to carry out details, which might well be done by your Assistant Inspectors.

In conclusion, I desire to express my hearty thanks for the continued support I have received from my Committee and Council.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD JOHN BUTLAND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

